17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☑ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit [redacted] b2

File Number: 67-HQ-308303 Section 2
Serial(s) Reviewed: All

FOIPA Requester: [redacted] b6 b7C
FOIPA Subject: McLeod, Scott
FOIPA Computer Number: 1035471

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____

LAST SERIAL: _____

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

Agent Cover Sheet for File
4-356 (Rev. 10-15-56)

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY OF

ROBERT WALTER SCOTT MC LEOD

ENTERED ON DUTY AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

ON JUNE 1, 1942

Office	Date
School	6-1-42
Philadelphia	8-22-42
Boston	12-20-42
RA Concord, ~~Mass.~~ N.H.	5-31-43
RESIGNATION	12-22-49

Date	PERMANENT BRIEFS
5-26-53	Added FDH:esn

CAF-9 ENTRANCE SALARY $3200

SALARY CHANGES

Date	Grade	Salary
3-16-43	CAF-10	$3500
6-1-44	CAF-11	3800
7-1-45	CAF-11	4300
12-3-45	CAF-11	4520
7-1-46	CAF-11	5152.80
7-1-46	CAF-12	5905.20
3-7-48	CAF-12	6144.60
7-11-48	CAF-12	6474.60
10-30-49	GS-12	6600

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan VIA CR

DATE: 1-16-61

FROM : C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD
Former Special Agent
Resigned 12-22-49 to accept position
as Administrative Assistant to
Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire
Now U. S. Ambassador to Ireland

PERMANENT BRIEF

Entered on Duty	6-1-42
Reported to Field	8-22-42
Resigned	12-22-49
Last Grade and Salary	GS-12, $6600
Last Salary Change	1-30-49, Basic Increase
Age	46
Place of Birth	Davenport, Iowa
Marital Status	Married - 3 children
Education	Bachelor of Arts Degree
1949 Annual Performance Rating	EXCELLENT
Last Performance Rating	EXCELLENT (12-22-49)
Marksmanship	Qualified
Outstanding Endorsers	None
Relatives in the Bureau	None
Offices of Assignment:	
8-22-42 assigned	Philadelphia
12-20-42 transferred	Boston
5-31-43 Resident Agent	Concord, New Hampshire
12-22-49 resigned	

FDH/jas
(1)

Memo Mr. Tolson
1/23/61

At the conclusion of his training period, Mr. Clegg said he made a good personal appearance, was mature and possessed a good personality, was intelligent, had a good vocabulary and expressed himself well, he gave the impression of being alert, aggressive and greatly interested in the work of the Bureau, he was slightly above average and with his background it was believed that he would develop into at least an average agent with a minimum of supervision.

RECORD IN GRADE CAF 9, $3200: On 8-22-42 he was assigned to Philadelphia. During an inspection of the Philadelphia Office in September 1942, Inspector Conroy said he gave the impression as being good material for development. Status - Fair. The reports submitted on his progress and development in that division indicated he was most conscientious in his work, appeared to have a better than average knowledge of Bureau Manuals, and with additional training and experience he should develop into a better than average agent.

On 12-20-42 he was transferred to Boston. At an early date SAC Madigan said he was alert and intelligent, appeared to have a good knowledge of the Bureau's work, was very thorough in his investigations, reports submitted by him were well prepared, and he appeared to be developing well. On 3-16-43 he was reallocated to Grade CAF 10, $3500 per annum.

RECORD IN GRADE CAF 10, $3500: On 3-31-43 SAC Hennrich rated him GOOD and reported he was an alert, aggressive young man, made a good appearance, appeared to be mature, possessed initiative and resourcefulness, was a good dictator, his reports had been well prepared and required little supervision, made contacts well, appeared to organize his work well, exercised good judgment, and had a very pleasant personality. On 5-31-43 he was designated Resident Agent at Concord, New Hampshire.

During an inspection of the Boston Office in September 1943, Inspector Harbo stated he made a good appearance, had a good personality, was mature and sincere, expressed himself well, and it was believed he was above average. Status - Very Good. On 11-16-43 he was authorized to be used in handling talks before small civic groups.

On 3-31-44 SAC Soucy rated him VERY GOOD and stated he made a good personal appearance, was mature, conscientious, had a pleasing personality, had an average amount of initiative and resourcefulness, was a good dictator, made a good witness, was available for dangerous assignments, submitted well prepared reports requiring less than average supervision, organized his work well, initiated investigations promptly, accepted responsibility and discharged same without supervision.

Mr. Gatins interviewed him during In-Service in April 1944 and advised he presented a good, mature appearance, had a pleasant personality, impressed one as being sober, steady and dependable, and he would be rated high in the good group of agents. On 6-1-44 he was reallocated to Grade CAF 11, $3800 per annum.

RECORD IN GRADE CAF 11, $3800: By letter dated 11-15-44, he was commended by the Director for the splendid manner in which he performed his duties in connection with the apprehensic of [redacted] Escaped Prisoner of War. b6 b7C

During an inspection of the Boston Office in March 1945, Inspector Sears stated he presented

a very good appearance, made an excellent impression, appeared to be an excellent Bureau representative, and was well qualified as Resident Agent. Status - EXCELLENT.

On 3-31-45 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT and indicated he possessed a good deal of initiative and resourcefulness, appeared to have a high degree of force and aggressiveness, was rated as good in his dictation, made a better than average witness, was competent to handle dangerous assignments, his reports required a minimum of supervision, he was very well thought of by law enforcement officials and other persons with whom he came in contact, he organized his work well, initiated his investigations promptly and had shown a willingness to accept responsibility and discharge same without supervision. He produced an above average volume of work and it was felt that he probably possessed supervisory ability. b6 b7C

[redacted] interviewed him during In-Service in June, 1945 and advised he presented a good athletic appearance and had an above average personality. As a result of a basic increase in pay, effective 7-1-45, his salary was increased to $4300 per annum, and on 12-3-45 he was promoted to $4520 per annum under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act.

On 3-31-46 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT and reported he made a nice personal appearance, had a pleasing personality, had shown himself to possess a good deal of initiative and resourcefulness, as well as force and aggressiveness, he was rated very good in dictation, he made a very good witness, was well qualified to handle dangerous assignments, and made very good contacts. He organized and initiated investigations in a prompt and competent manner, had shown a willingness to accept responsibility and discharge same without supervision, he produced an above average volume of work, and it was believed that he had supervisory and administrative ability.

In a memorandum to Mr. Nichols, dated 4-10-46, Mr. Jones recommended that he be transferred to the Crime Records Section. On 4-24-46 SAC Soucy advised that he was a thoroughly dependable and hard working employee, seemed to enjoy his work and should continue to show progress and development. It was believed his training was such as to well qualify him for the Crime Records Section, however, SAC Soucy recommended that his transfer be delayed until 9-1-46 [redacted] SAC Soucy further advised that he had proven himself of real value to that office in handling his assignment in New Hampshire, and although it would be difficult to replace him, in fairness to him he, SAC Soucy, felt he had the qualifications necessary for additional responsibility and particularly for work in the Crime Records Section. b6 b7C

On 7-1-46 he received a basic salary increase to $5152.80 per annum in CAF-11.

On 7-1-46 he was reallocated to Grade CAF-12, $5905.20 per annum.

He attended In-Service training from 7-15-46 to 7-26-46.

By letter dated 9-5-46 he was CENSURED and SUSPENDED from 9-5-46 through 9-11-46 due to his carelessness in connection with the loss of his official briefcase containing confidential documents and other Government property. It is noted that he was under transfer to the Seat of Government as a Supervisor and this transfer was subsequently cancelled in view of the above administrative action.

By letter dated 10-17-46 he was COMMENDED for the exemplary manner in which he performed his duties in connection with the case entitled Vernice Charla, was; Conditional Release Violator; NSPA: NMVTA.

During an Inspection of the Boston Office in October, 1946, Inspector Gurnea said he made a good approach and conducted a very satisfactory interview. The Inspector was impressed with his appearance and believed he was above average. He had latent supervisory ability that should be developed.

In October, 1946 he was ordered on transfer to the Seat of Government. By letter dated 10-31-46 his SAC requested that this transfer be cancelled or postponed [redacted] This transfer was subsequently cancelled.

b6
b7C

By letter dated 2-19-47 this Agent requested that any consideration which might be afforded a transfer for him be deferred [redacted] On 3-4-47 he was advised that there was no transfer contemplated for him at the present time and his request would be given every consideration as the necessity for making transfers arose.

On 3-31-47 SAC Soucy rated him VERY GOOD and said his reports were well written and required a minimum of supervision, he made a very fine court witness, and he was well qualified in handling dangerous assignments. His contacts were very good, he had shown himself capable of organizing and initiating investigations, as well as a willingness to accept responsibility and discharge same without supervision.

On 6-25-47 his SAC was advised of the fact that this Agent favorably recommended [redacted] for a clerical position in the Bureau. The Bureau did not feel from a review of this applicant's papers that McLeod used good judgment in favorably recommending this applicant, particularly in view of his physical condition. It was noted this applicant was color blind. Also, the application blank which was utilized by this applicant was an obsolete one which provided no place for information regarding the applicant's military service. The SAC should bring to McLeod's attention the Bureau's observations in this matter so that there would be no repetition of the poor judgment exercised in this instance.

By letter dated 11-21-47 he was advised that the article entitled "Americans All" by Dr. Daniel A. Poling which appeared in the New York Post on 10-8-47 had been called to the Bureau's attention. The Director wanted to COMMEND him on the exemplary manner in which he conducted his interview with Dr. Poling which inspired his favorable observations in this article.

By memorandum dated 12-12-47 he was considered for a Uniform Promotion but was passed over to be reconsidered at a later date.

On 3-7-48 he received a Uniform Promotion to $6144.60 per annum in CAF-12.

On 3-31-48 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT and said he had shown himself to possess an above average amount of initiative and resourcefulness as well as force and aggressiveness in his assignments. He was rated as excellent in dictation, he was well qualified to handle dangerous assignments and had operated on physical surveillances in a highly competent manner. His contacts had been excellent, his reports were well prepared and required no supervision, and he had shown unusual interest in developing confidential informants in Communism and had actually developed two excellent informants.

During an Inspection of the Boston Office in June, 1948, the Inspector (SA [redacted] said he presented an above average appearance, he had a pleasant personality, and he was highly regarded and had excellent police contacts. b6 b7C

On 7-11-48 he received a basic salary increase to $6474.60 per annum in CAF-12.

In February, 1949 SAC Soucy furnished the Bureau with a memorandum prepared by Agent McLeod advising that he (McLeod) had received a telephone call from H. Styles Bridges, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire who stated he wished to employ a secretary. McLeod advised Mr. Bridges that he was in no way interested in the position if it meant severing his connections with the FBI.

On 3-31-49 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT and said his reports, memoranda and letters were well prepared and required a minimum of supervision, he had shown himself capable of organizing and initiating investigations, as well as a willingness to accept responsibility and discharged same without supervision. He was in very fine physical condition, he made an excellent court witness, and he was available for special assignment at any time. The SAC did not feel that he was qualified to handle the duties of an SAC or ASAC at this time. b6 b7C

By letter dated 6-27-49 he was CENSURED in view of the fact that in the self-inspection write-up on his investigation of [redacted] Security Matter - C, it was apparent that he was most delinquent in his failure to submit an investigative report prior to the inspection, and he was derelict in not incorporating important information pertaining to [redacted] in a separate investigative file.

On 9-2-49 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT. This rating was questioned by the Bureau; however, it was recommended and approved that it be allowed to stand.

By memorandum dated 9-8-49 Mr. Ladd advised that while talking with Senator Bridges on other matters, Mr. Bridges stated he had been very much impressed with Agent McLeod; that his Secretary, [redacted] would probably be leaving in the near future to run for the Senate against Senator Tobey and that he b6 b7C

was, therefore, looking for a New Hampshire man for his Secretary. Bridges stated that some time within the near future he would be down in Washington and he would drop in to see Mr. Ladd with reference to McLeod; that he was anxious to determine if he had newspaper experience. Senator Bridges did not ask for any information at the time of his call and none was given to him about McLeod. Mr. Ladd noted, however, from the file that apparently McLeod had been approached in February, 1949 in this same regard and at that time he indicated that he was not desirous of leaving the Bureau and Mr. Ladd, therefore, presumed that Senator Bridges would ask if he could be given a leave of absence. If so, Mr. Ladd would inform the Senator that the Bureau could not grant a leave of absence to McLeod and that any consideration which he might want to give him, would necessitate his resignation. The Director noted "Right. H."

On 9-8-49 his SAC submitted his name for consideration on a long-range basis fordevelopment .

By memorandum dated 9-16-49 he was considered for a Uniform Promotion but was passed over to be reconsidered at a later date.

On 10-30-49 he received a basic salary increase to $6600 per annum in GS-12.

By memorandum dated 11-22-49 Mr. Tolson advised that Senator Bridges dropped in to see him stating that he was considering offering Agent McLeod a position in his office as Administrative Assistant. Bridges stated he did not want to do this if it was contrary to any Bureau policy and of course he did not want to do anything which would prejudice McLeod with the Bureau. Mr. Tolson told Senator Bridges that if McLeod desired to resign and accept a position in his office the Bureau would have no objection to his doing so; that certainly it would not prejudice him with the Bureau and would not preclude his reinstatement at some future time in the event there was a vacancy for which he was qualified. It was made clear to Senator Bridges that McLeod could not be given a leave of absence and if he left the Bureau it would have to be by form of resignation.

By letter dated 11-28-49 he submitted his resignation to accept a position as Administrative Assistant to Styles Bridges, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, to be effective 12-22-49. The Bureau accepted his resignation by letter dated 12-5-49.

By letter dated 12-5-49 the Director expressed his sincere hope that he would be most successful in his new venture as Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges and hoped that his years of Bureau training and experience would make his task commensurately lighter.

On his cease duty efficiency report dated 12-23-49 SAC Soucy rated him EXCELLENT and said he continued to perform his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

On 2-9-50 a newspaper article appeared in the Times Herald which reflected that Former Agent R. Scott McLeod had resigned from the FBI and was now Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges. The article further reflected that he gave up FBEying because he got "a hankering to see the wheels moving" in the Capital. b6 b7C

By letter dated 6-7-50 the Bureau made reference to his letter of 6-3-50 stating that he (McLeod) had had numerous complaints from police officers regarding the lackadaisical attitude of [redacted] and also to the copy of the 6-2-50 issue of the Manchester Union entitled "Sheriff Scores FBI Failure" which reflected that Strafford County Sheriff Wilfred J. Pare of Somersworth had scored the FBI for what he termed the federal agency's "failure to assume responsibility in a Somersworth extortion case." Former Agent McLeod was furnished the basic facts as to the activities of Sheriff Wilfred J. Pare of Strafford County, New Hampshire, in the case in question, particularly since there was no indication in his letter that he had any knowledge of the particular background of the matter. The Bureau also thought he would like to know that when Mr. William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union, later learned of the true facts of the case, he immediately published on page one of his paper a complete story giving the accurate facts.

In a telegram to the Director dated 7-25-52 Former Agent Robert S. McLeod congratulated the Director on his Thirty-fifth Anniversary with the Department of Justice. On 7-28-52 the Director thanked him for his thoughtfulness in remembering him (Director) on this occasion.

Memorandum dated 12-5-52 reflected that his service record was furnished to the Liaison Section for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

On 2-20-53 the Director advised that Former Special Agent Scott McLeod called to inform him that Mr. D. B. Lourie, Administrative Head of the State Department, had this same date offered him the Personnel Security job and he (McLeod) wanted to check with the Director to see how he felt about it. The Director told him, very confidentially, that one of the officials at the State Department had talked with the Director about the job and had mentioned he was considering McLeod and the Director very frankly told him in his estimation he thought McLeod would be ideal for this position, especially in view of his experience, and, of course, if they could get him. The Director stated the individual who had talked to him was General Walter Bedell Smith and the General stated he would pass the word on to Mr. Lourie. Mr. McLeod stated when the job was offered him he stated he would want to clear with the Bureau and the Director told him there was certainly no worry in that regard; that his biggest worry would be getting the right men in the right places. Mr. McLeod stated he appreciated what the Director had done and hoped he could be of assistance to the Bureau in his new capacity.

Memorandum dated 2-27-53 reflected that his service record was furnished to the Liaison Section for transmittal to the State Department.

In February, 1953 information was received from the Washington City News Service which reflected that the State Department named Former Agent Robert S McLeod as its new Security Chief. Carl W. McCardle, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, said the appointment was the first step in the new State Department administration's program to carry out a policy laid down by President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, whose Senate permanent investigating subcommittee is investigating several phases of the State Department, hailed McLeod's selection as "A fine appointment." McCarthy said "Scotty McLeod was an excellent man." McCardle said McLeod would have full responsibility for State Department personnel security both at home and abroad. McCardle said "If there's anything that needs cleaning up he will clean it up."

By letter dated 2-26-53 the Director expressed his heartiest congratulations to former Agent Robert W. S McLeod upon his being named Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the Department of State. On 3-9-53 former Agent McLeod thanked the Director for extending his congratulations and best wishes for success in his (McLeod) new assignment.

By letter dated 3-9-53 the Director sent former Agent Robert W. S. McLeod a copy of Elbert Hubbard's "Loyalty". On 3-17-53 McLeod thanked the Director for sending him this reproduction.

On 3-11-53 the Director saw former Agent Scott McLeod, the new Security Officer of the State Department. Mr. McLeod outlined some of the difficulties with which he was already being faced and stated he hoped to be able to do a constructive job in the State Department and clean out some of the questionable personnel. He assured the fullest cooperation in dealing with the Bureau and the Director, of course, told him that the same would be reciprocated to him.

On 3-13-53 the Director saw Mr. Tom Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Donegan informed the Director that he had had that day a conference with Deputy Attorney General Rogers concerning the United Nations grand jury proceedings which Donegan was conducting at New York City. Mr. Donegan stated that at the suggestion of Mr. Rogers he had called at the State Department and had seen several of the staff of that Department, including Mr. McLeod the new Security Officer. Donegan stated that he had advised these representatives of the State Department that the grand jury was desirous of having appear before it the employees of the State Department who had evaluated the reports upon personnel of the United Nation. Mr. Donegan stated that McLeod, he thought, adopted a most unusual attitude in that he (McLeod) stated this request would not be granted and took a rather adamant view concerning the same. The Director expressed surprise to Mr. Donegan that McLeod had acted in this manner because he was a former Agent of the Bureau and in a recent conference he held with the Director, the Director gained the impression he was most earnest in his desires to free the State Department of subversive, questionable or incompetent personnel. The Director told Mr. Donegan that this matter was not one within the jurisdiction of the Bureau but suggested that he see the Deputy Attorney General

and advise him quite fully of the results of his conference with Mr. McLeod and the other representatives of the State Department.

It is noted that memorandum dated 3-10-53 reflected that his service record was furnished to the Special Inquiry Section for transmittal to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. M. A. Jones advised that on 3-26-53 he received a call from [redacted] *of the Senate Library who inquired when former Agent Robert W. S. McLeod was assigned to Boston and when he became Resident Agent at Concord, New Hampshire.* [redacted] *indicated that he was seeking the information in behalf of one of the Senators. After checking with Mr. Nichols, Mr. Jones called* [redacted] *back on 3-27-53 and furnished him the above information.* b6 b7C

In March, 1953 a newspaper article from the Wilkes-Barre Record, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, reflected that it was FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who picked Robert W. S. McLeod to become the State Department's top security officer. McLeod, a former FBI man, was completely surprised when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asked him to take the job. So was McLeod's boss, Senate President Pro Tem Styles Bridges, New Hampshire. The new security chief was the senator's administrative assistant. What happened was this: Dulles asked Hoover to recommend someone for the security job who would be "tough" about cleaning out the State Department of all possible loyalty and security risks. Hoover named McLeod, and was emphatic about it. In fact, Hoover was so emphatic that Dulles insisted on getting McLeod. He had quite a job talking Bridges into surrendering his top aide, but the senator reluctantly finally gave in.

By letter dated 4-8-53, Mr. J. Patrick Coyne, National Security Council, Washington, D. C. was furnished the service record of former Agent R. W. Scott McLeod. It was noted that on 3-27-53 Mr. William E. Foley, Acting Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee of Internal Security requested that Coyne be furnished any available investigative reports or information concerning former Agent McLeod, who had been designated to serve as a representative of the Department of State in connection with activities of the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security.

Memorandum dated 6-25-54 reflected that McLeod had talked to Mr. Nichols and indicated that he would like to have a chat with the Director and bring him up to date on matters in the State Department. Notation from the Director reflected, "Right I have a very tight schedule and can't work it in at this time."

News item dated 2-15-55 reflected that McLeod denied that he would resign as State Department Chief of Security. He issued this denial when questioned about the reports he had been named to an executive post with the Quaker Oats Co. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The article further stated that he also handled the President's refugee relief program. He had been criticized by some members of Congress for his activity in both fields.

On 3-27-54 and 4-4-57 his service record was transmitted to Deputy Director Jack Minor, Office of Security, Department of State.

News item dated 4-10-55 reflected that he had been named Ambassador to Ireland by President Eisenhower.

A news item headed "London, April,11" reflected that the Conservative Daily Telegraph denounced the appointment of McLeod as U. S. Ambassador to Ireland, calling it "flatfooted diplomacy." "Just because American policemen are Irish, is this good enough reason for appointing an American Policeman as U. S. Ambassador to Dublin", it asked in an editorial. The article went on to say "It is humilating to find that the United States Embassy in Dublin regarded as a dumping ground for a man whom his political party desires either to reward for dubious services rendered or, conceivably, to get out of the way of doing further mischief."

Memorandum dated 8-13-57 from L. B. Nichols reflected that while he was talking to Bob Morris regarding the testimony of John Santo in Austria, Morris stated that first of all the Austrian Government would not permit it, that the Austrian Government even protested when Ben Mandel interviewed Santo over there; that secondly, they had been hopeful of getting Santo into the U. S. because of the psychological effect that Santo would have in making his disclosures. He further stated that he was even more anxious not to get Santo to the U. S. as Santo had come close to putting [redacted] in the Communist Party. [redacted] was now in Ireland and was being squired around by Scott McLeod.

On 3-20-59 the Director saw him. Mr. McLeod wanted to renew acquiantance and extended a cordial invitation to the Director to visit Ireland while he was Ambassador to that country.

b6
b7C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-2.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
JAN 1 5

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in Section 36 of the Bureau Manual of Rules and Regulations, please be advised that my status with respect to the items listed below is as follows:

(A) Date of Birth: June 17, 1914

(B) Marital Status: (name of spouse) married
Edna Marie van Pappelendam

(C) Spouse's Place of Employment: home

(D) Number and birth date of Children: three
Dec. 25, 1943
Nov. 16, 1945
Jan. 2, 1947

(E) Names of parents,
brothers and sisters:
Parents: Walter Scott and Mary Schnitger McLeod
Brothers: [redacted]

b6
b7C

(F) Maiden name of wife, together
with names of wife's parents,
brothers and sisters:
wife: Edna Marie van Pappelendam
her parents: [redacted] and [redacted]
sister: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

(G) Names of husband's parents,
brothers and sisters:

(H) Names of societies or organizations with which connected:
Member: Mizpah Lodge, AF&AM, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
New Hampshire Consistory, Nashua, N.H.
Baker Memorial Methodist Church, Concord, N.H.

(I) Legal Residence: Silk Farm road, Concord, N.H.

(J) Education:
(Names of Schools attended and degrees received)
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa AB 1937

(K) Name, address and relationship of person to be notified in case of emergency:
Wife: Edna Marie van Pappelendam McLeod
[redacted] b7C

(L) List of names of any relatives now in the Government service, with degree of relationship, and where employed. (List all relatives, including those by marriage.):

none

(M) Offices where assignment preferred:
(Limited to three)

Boston

Very truly yours,

Robert W.S. McLeod

Robert W.S. McLeod

Do not write in this space

8 FEB 25 1949

Routed.....	Searched - Section #1.....	Number
Numbered.....	2.....	NOT RECORDED
Serialized.....	3.....	Block
Indexed.....	4.....	FEB 14 1949
Recorded.....	5.....	Routing
Checked.....	6.....	PERSONNEL
Filed.....	7.....	

CC-320

VOCATION RECORD

DATE April 2, 1945

NAME McLeod, Robert Walter Scott (Last, First, Middle) (Use legal signature and PRINT)

TITLE OF POSITION Special Agent

PLACE OF ASSIGNMENT Boston, Mass.

ENTERED ON DUTY June 1, 1942 (Month, Day, Year)

EDUCATION:

College or University Grinnell College

Location Grinnell, Iowa (City, State) Degrees BA Major Journali Minor English

BARS: Federal ____ Year ____ CPA ____ State ____ Year ____

State ____ Year ____

FOREIGN LANGUAGE ABILITY:

PROFICIENCY

French (Language)

Read: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair X

Speak (Converse): Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Understand: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair X

Translate: Without dictionary ____ With ____

Source of proficiency: Native Tongue ____ Academic 2 Years Studied ____ SIS ____

Foreign Travel ____ Countries ____ Length ____ Dates ____

____ (Language)

Read: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Speak (Converse): Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Understand: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Translate: Without dictionary ____ With ____

Source of proficiency: Native Tongue ____ Academic ____ Years Studied ____ SIS ____

Foreign Travel ____ Countries ____ Length ____ Dates ____

List any DIALECTS you are familiar with and your proficiency ____

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: (Give detailed information regarding previous employment, it is not necessary to list name of employer, but state type of duties performed and what capacity.)

TYPE OF WORK and IN WHAT CAPACITY	PROFICIENCY	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
Newspaper - selling want ads	excellent	1
Newspaper - police reporter	excellent	

67-NOT RECORDED

10APR 29 1945

VOCATIONS and AVOCATIONS: (Give detailed information regarding any special knowledge, abilities, talents, hobbies, trades, etc., you possess, including athletics.)

	PROFICIENCY	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
Photography (news and feature pictures)	Good	5
Football (played nine years)	good	9
Painter (house and interior decoration)	good	3
Harness Horse racing (conducted newspaper column)	good	4

ORGANIZATIONS: (List all organizations to which you belong, including FRATERNITIES)

Elizpah Lodge AF&AM	Cedar Rapids City	Iowa State
	City	State
	City	State
	City	State

FOREIGN TRAVEL: (List all foreign countries you have traveled in)

COUNTRY	IN WHAT CAPACITY	DATES (No. of months, etc)

MILITARY TRAINING: List any experience in any branch of the armed forces, or special training you have had. If you have had service in any military capacity, state branch, rank and number of years.)

SPECIALIZED BUREAU TRAINING and EXPERIENCE: (Check any of following training you have had.)

	DATES		DATES
_____Asiatic School	_____	_____Locks	_____
_____European School	_____	_____Chamfering	_____
_____SIS School	_____	_____Secret Inks	_____
_____Police Liaison School	_____	_____Sound	_____
_____Police Instructor's School	_____	_____Microphotography	_____
_____Major Case School	_____	_____Tamper Proofing	_____
_____Chief Clerk's School	_____	_____Moulage	_____
_____Firearms Expert School	_____	_____Typewriting Alignment	_____
_____Field Supervisor's School	_____	_____Supervisor's School	_____
_____Communism	_____	_____ASAC School	_____
_____General Investigative	_____	_____SAC School	_____
_____Security	_____	_____Inspector's School	_____
_____Selective Service	_____		

ARE YOU A QUALIFIED BUREAU SPEAKER? yes

ARE YOU AVAILABLE FOR AN SIS ASSIGNMENT? yes LOCATION DESIRED no preference

RADIO - SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS: (State degree of proficiency and length of time spent in the following.)

1. Education or Teaching Experience in:
   a. Communications or Radio Engineering _____
   b. Electrical Engineering _____
   c. College Physics 1 year _____
   d. Vocational or other Radio School _____
2. Practical Experience in Radio:
   a. Employment as Radio, Electrical or Communications Engineer or Technician _____
   _____
   b. Amateur Radio _____ Licenses Held _____
   c. Commercial Radio Operator _____
   d. Radio or Sound Repairman or Technician _____

e. Experimenter or other_____

f. International Morse Code: - Transmit_____W.P.M. - Receive_____W.P.M.

g. Technical Knowledge of any Electronic Devices_____

_____

TYPING ABILITY_____Words per Minute SHORTHAND ABILITY_____Words per Minute

MISCELLANEOUS: (List any other information, qualifications and accomplishments.)

marked HWH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Feb. 2, 1942

Sir:

I hereby make application for employment in the position indicated by check mark, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and for your use in this connection submit the following information:

Special Agent (Law Trained)	X** SEE attached note
Special Agent (Accountant)	**
Stenographer	
Typist	
Translator	
Messenger	**
Laboratory Technician*	**
Student Fingerprint Classifier	
Clerk	

(This application should be typewritten if possible) (Indicate by check)

1. Name in full (please print) McLeod, Robert Walter Scott ✓
(Family name) (Given name) (Middle name)

(a) Female applicants must furnish maiden name

2. Legal Residence Linn county, Iowa-- city of Cedar Rapids

3. Mail and telegraphic address Des Moines Duke 1427 Center Point road Phone No. 4039

4. Complete date of birth 6/17/1914 Weight 180 Height 5' 10½"

5. Place of birth Davenport, Scott county, Iowa
(City) (County) (State)

6. (a) Father's name Walter Scott McLeod (b) Father's birthplace DeWitt, Ia.

(c) Present address deceased (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?

(e) Date and place of naturalization

7. (a) Mother's name Mary Schnitger McLeod (b) Mother's birthplace Davenport, Ia.

(c) Present address deceased (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?

(e) Date and place of naturalization

8. Brothers [redacted] b6 b7C

9. Sisters none
(Include married names, birthplaces and present addresses)

10. If you were not born in United States, how long have you lived here?

11. Are you a citizen of the United States? yes RECORDED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

12. If naturalized, date and place of naturalization

13. Are you single, married, widowed, separated, or divorced? married

14. (a) Maiden name of wife Edna Marie van Pappelendam (b) Wife's birthplace Keokuk, Ia.

(c) Present address 1427 Center Point road Cedar Rapids, Ia. (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?

(e) Date and place of naturalization

FEB 5 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
308303-1

*Specify exact title of position sought as Laboratory Technician.
**Positions of Special Agent (Law Trained), Special Agent (Accountant), Laboratory Technician, and Messenger for male applicants only.
See details on separate description sheets which will be furnished on request.

15. (a) Husband's complete name_____ (b) Husband's birthplace_____
(c) Present address_____ (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?_____
(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

16. (a) Father-in-law [redacted] (b) Birthplace [redacted]
(c) Present address [redacted] If foreign born, is he a citizen?_____
(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

17. (a) Mother-in-law [redacted] Birthplace [redacted]
(c) Present address_____ (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?_____
(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

b6
b7C

18. Brothers-in-law [redacted]
(Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

19. Sisters-in-law [redacted]
(Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

20. If your husband (or wife) is employed, state where employed not at present

21. Number of children, if any none

22. Are you entirely dependent on your salary? YES

23. To what extent are you financially indebted to others and to whom? $4,300/unpaid balance of mortgage on home held by Perpetual Savings and Loan Co. in Cedar Rapids.

24. Education: (Please print.)

	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	FROM—	TO—	COURSES PURSUED, DIPLOMAS OR DEGREES RECEIVED
(a) Elementary	Arthur school in C.R. Polk school in C.R. Agassiz school in Ottumwa	kintergarden first 5th	fourth 7th	grades
(b) High school equivalent	Name Stuart in Ottumwa, Ia Address Ottumwa H.S.	1929	33	eighth ninth and tenth grades
	Washington H.S. in C.R. Ottumwa H.S.	1931	33	ELEVENTH grade twelfth graduated
(c) College or technical*	Name Address Grinnell college Grinnell, Ia	1933 four years	1937	B.A. degree
(d) Foreign Languages Give degree of proficiency as to speaking, reading, writing	French, slight reading knowledge			
(e) Miscellaneous*				

* Applicants for Laboratory Technician positions should list in detail scientific courses pursued, using an insert if necessary and give title of any Master's or Doctor's Thesis prepared.

33. Give five personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees, or school teachers), more than 30 years of age, who are householders or property owners, business or professional men or women (including your family physician, if you have one, of good standing in the community, and who have known you well during the past 5 or more years. (Please print.)

	NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	NUMBER OF YEARS ACQUAINTED	BUSINESS ADDRESS.
1.	T.J. Condon	2611-A ave. NE - CR	5	Chief of Police
2.	W.J. Kudrna	122-27 st. NE - CR	9	Inspector Detectives
3.	Dr. W.C. Newell	unknown	14	Ottumwa, Ia.
4.	Judge Harry S. Johnson	1735 Washington CR	5	City Hall, CR
5.	James H. Smith	county jail	5	Sheriff- Linn county, I

34. Give residence addresses for the past ten years. 117 E. Court street, Ottumwa, Ia; Smith Hall, Grinnell, Ia; 2500 Kingman, Des Moines; 1045-5 ave. SE, CR.

35. List the names of any relative now in the Government service, with the degree of relationship, and where employed: Brothers listed on page 2

36. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? $3,200

37. Are you in a position to accept probationary employment at any time, without previous notice, and, if notice is required, how much? prefer two weeks notice

38. In the event of appointment will you be willing to proceed to Washington, D.C., upon 10 days' notice and at your own expense? if necessary, yes

39. If appointed are you willing and prepared to accept assignment or transfer to any part of the United States where services are required, for either temporary or permanent duration? yes

40. Attach unmounted full face photograph not larger than 3 by 4½ inches. Write your name plainly on back [illegible] Photograph to be taken not more than 30 days prior to date of application. [illegible] complete if such photograph not furnished)

Respectfully,

R. L. McLeod

(Signature of applicant as usually written)

—If the applicant desires to make any further remarks or statements his qualifications or in answer to any question contained in the application should be made on a separate sheet of paper, numbering the remarks ce with the original questions.

ed to by all applicants for positions in the Federal Bureau

by the above-named applicant, this 2nd day

(or town) of [illegible], county

te (or Territory or District) of Iowa

(Signature of officer)

(Official title) NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR LINN COUNTY, IOWA

ered complete if above jurat not executed.

25. Give names of clubs, societies, and other similar organizations of which you are a member: Mizpah lodge, AF and AM in Cedar Rapids; Young Men's bureau of Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce.

26. Have you been admitted to the Bar, if so specify no (Furnish Date and Place)

27. Describe any physical defects, including extent of defective vision, if any, with and without glasses (Snellen) no physical defects except need for glasses when reading. (20/40 plus boyh eyes without glasses 20/15 with)

28. Health record for the past 3 years (give number of days and nature of serious illness): Health is very good. Have taken a few days off with colds, which is my idea of best way to cure them.

29. Experience: (Please print.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION AND KIND OF WORK	FROM—	TO—	ANNUAL SALARY
Name L.V. Phelps / Address Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.	painter	1935	1937	part time to pay college 40 ¢ an hour
Name Register and Tribune / Address Des Moines, Ia	advertising salesman	July 1937	Mar. 1938	$1,040
Name The Gazette company / Address Cedar Rapids, Ia.	police reporter	Mar. 1938	present	$2,340
Name / Address	under Verne Marshall, former Editor			
Name / Address				
Name / Address				
Name / Address				
Name / Address				
Name / Address				

30. Specify any arrests (include traffic arrests) none.

31. Specify any arrests of immediate family none

32. Have you ever been a defendant in any court action? no

Specify:

Selective Service L B Cedar Rapids Iowa

Note:

I have no formal law training, but I understand the FBI's requirements in this regard have been relaxed somewhat due to the war emergency. I believe I can be of service to the bureau because of the experience I have had. I expressed this conviction to Chief Tom Condon and he secured the application for me.

My newspaper training was under the direction of Verne Marshall, former editor of The Gazette. Much of my work had to do with making investigations, similar to those made by police, in connections with stories for the paper. It was necessary that my findings be accurate to a high degree in order to protect my paper against libel actions.

During the last four years I have worked exclusively as police reporter. During this period of constant association with officers I have gained a good working knowledge of the criminal law.

I carry a commission from the mayor of Cedar Rapids as a special officer as well as a permit from the sheriff to carry concealed weapons.

I sincerely believe the natural talents I possess fit me for investigative work. After proper training at the National Academy I should make a good agent.

1913

Robert W.S. McLeod

Robt. W. S
McLeod

Robt. W. S
McLeod

Robt. W. S
McLeod
AUG 15 '42

March 14, 1953

MR. TOLSON:

Friday noon, March 13, when I went down to the cafeteria for lunch, I joined Ton Donegan and [redacted] Donegan wasvery much exercised and wrought up. [redacted] b3 b6 b7C [redacted] He had mentioned this to [redacted] who thought it was a good idea and accordingly on Friday morning, March 13th, accompanied by [redacted] of the Internal Security Section, he went over to the State Department and conferred with a small group, wherein andindividual named [redacted] The relations were amicable and there was a frank discussion on security of files. During the course of the comference, Scott McLeiod joined the group and flatly toldDDonegan the Grand Jury was not going to get files; tnat they were not entitled to files and indicated a lackof cooperation. Donegan stated he expected some such attitde form the whole crowd in the State Department but he was amazed when Scott MxLeod took this position. He just dould not understand it.

I told him McLeod had a good record in the Bureau; that so far as we knew, he was very much opposed to anybody with communist taints and appeared to be taking his at the StatedDepartment quiteseriously in weeding out undesirables.

The thought occurred to me afterwards, perhaps McLeod did not know who Donegan was and it might be highly desirable to talk to McLeod on a personal and confidential basis about this since Donggan was exercisedand was ove there trying to seek cooperation. I have gone over this with Mr. Ladd and he concures with my view. ince Mr. Ladd knows McLeod very well, I woruld suggest he talk with him.

RECORDED-78 62-30833-106

L. B. Nichols

Searched ___

Numbered ___

APR 1 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

cc: Mr. Ladd
LBN:MP

COPY LGM

17 APR 2 1953 (12)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 27, 1953

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROBERT W. S. McLEOD

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Late yesterday afternoon I received a call from [redacted] of the Senate Library [redacted] at the Capitol) who inquired when the above individual was assigned to Boston, and when he became Resident Agent at Concord, New Hampshire. [redacted] indicated that he was seeking the information in behalf of one of the Senators.

b6
b7C

After checking with you I called [redacted] back this morning and advised him that former Agent McLeod was assigned to Boston on December 20, 1942, and became Resident Agent at Concord on May 31, 1943, where he remained until his resignation on December 23, 1949.

MAJ:mcq

RECORDED - 14

67-308303-107
Serialized 101
Numbered 1

13 APR 2 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 31 1953

COPY APR 3 1953

COPY 44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is difficult to tell you how very much I appreciate your note of February 26, extending your congratulations and best wishes for success in my new assignment.

The duties are terribly complex. I realize the high expectations which a great many of the American people have in the undertaking upon which I am embarked. I know that the many expressions of confidence in me would not be forthcoming had it not been for our prior association. I further know that it would be impossible to do a really effective job if it were not for the fact that you have offered your cooperation. To you and my other friends in the FBI I am most thankful.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Scott McLeod

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

67-308303-108
APR 8 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-4

OCT 10 1953

April 8, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. J. Patrick Coyne
National Security Council
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pat:

By letter dated March 27, 1953, Mr. William E. Foley, Acting Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security requested that you be furnished any available investigative reports or information concerning Mr. R. W. Scott McLeod, who has been designated to serve as a representative of the Department of State in connection with activities of the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security.

Mr. McLeod served as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from June 1, 1942, to December 22, 1949. A summary of his service record is enclosed.

This is the result of an FBI file check only and should not be construed as a clearance of the individual involved.

Enclosure
67-308303

Sincerely yours
J. Edgar Hoover

MSC:nec

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

67-308303-109
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 8 8 10 PM '53
RECEIVED
APR 9 6 42 PM '53
BY CPL. MESS.
60 APR - 9
17 APR 21 1953
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

G-Man's Choice

It was FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who picked Robert W. S. McLeod to become the State Department's top security officer. McLeod, a former FBI man, was completely surprised when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asked him to take the job. So was McLeod's boss, Senate President Pro Tem Styles Bridges, New Hampshire. The new security chief was the senator's administrative assistant.

What happened was this: Dulles asked Hoover to recommend someone for the security job who would be "tough" about cleaning out the State Department of all possible loyalty and security risks. Hoover named McLeod and was emphatic about it.

In fact, Hoover was so emphatic that Dulles insisted on getting McLeod. He had quite a job talking Bridges into surrendering his top aide, but the senator reluctantly finally gave in.

Re: ROBERT W. S. MC LEOD
Apparent Former SA

SEARCHED____INDEXED____
SERIALIZED____FILED____
MAR 13 1953
FBI - PHILADELPHIA
Bureau

NOT RECORDED

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.
3/11/53
W. R. JOHNSON, EDITOR

89 MAY 11 1953

April 8, 1953

ROBERT W. S. MCLEOD

A complete character and fitness investigation including a loyalty check was conducted concerning Mr. McLeod. He entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1942, as a Special Agent in Grade CAF 9 with salary at the rate of $3200 per annum and following a period of training he performed investigative duties in the Philadelphia and Boston Offices of this Bureau. He received the following payroll changes:

CAF 10	$3500.00	3-16-43
CAF 11	$3800.00	6-1-44
CAF 12	$5905.20	7-1-46

Mr. McLeod submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business December 22, 1949, to accept another position. At the time of his separation he was receiving salary at the rate of $6600 per annum in Grade GS 12. His services were entirely satisfactory and nothing of a derogatory nature was known concerning his character or integrity during the period in which he was an employee of this Bureau.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Original to Mr. Coyne (ICIS)
MSC:nec

44

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned. This is the result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

April 8, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. William E. Foley
Acting Chairman
Interdepartmental Committee on
Internal Security
2212 Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Foley:

Reference is made to your letter of March 27, 1953, requesting that Mr. J. Patrick Coyne be furnished with copies of any available investigative reports or information concerning Mr. R. W. Scott McLeod.

Mr. McLeod served as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from June 1, 1942, to December 22, 1949. A summary of his service record has been furnished Mr. Coyne.

This is the result of a file check only and should not be construed as a clearance of the individual involved.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MSC:nec

Tolson
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Nichols
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Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

BY SPL. MSGR.
60 APR -9
COMM-FBI

MAY 15 1953

Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security

2107 Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

ICIS-Adm/132

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

March 27, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. R. W. Scott McLeod has been designated to serve as a representative of the Department of State in connection with activities of the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security. It would be greatly appreciated if the Bureau would provide Mr. J. Patrick Coyne, NSC Representative on Internal Security, with copies of any available investigative reports or any information concerning Mr. McLeod which the Bureau may have. In the event the Bureau does not have any reports or information in this regard, it will be further appreciated if Mr. Coyne will be so notified.

Mr. McLeod was born on June 17, 1914, at Davenport, Iowa.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Foley
Acting Chairman
Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security

67-308303-110

Searched
Numbered

APR 13 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 19, 1953

4:45

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

b6
b7C

General Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State, called to inquire as to what I knew about Scott McLeod. I told him that McLeod formerly worked for the Bureau and also used to work for Senator Styles Bridges. I told General Smith that I would like to check his file and would call him regarding this. The General mentioned that of the names I had submitted to him for the security administrative position in his department only [redacted] was under consideration as he was the only one who could be obtained for this position. General Smith stated that were also considering Scott McLeod as an alternate and that was the reason he was inquiring into his background.

I called General Smith back a little later and advised him that Scott McLeod had an excellent record while he was in the Bureau for a June, 194 to December 1949. I stated that McLeod did investigative work and some office administrative work and then went with Senator Bridges and since that time his relations and contacts with this Bureau have been excellent. General Smith then asked which would be the better man to have for this position and I told him it would be a toss-up as they were both excellent men.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:TH

62-308303-111

1 1 1

RECORDED - 1
JUN 1 1953

March 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM

RE: ROBERT W. S. McLEOD

Mr. McLeod entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1942, as a Special Agent in Grade CAF 9 with salary at the rate of $3200 per annum and following a period of training he performed investigative duties in the Philadelphia and Boston Offices of this Bureau. He received the following payroll changes:

CAF 10	$3500.00	3-16-43
CAF 11	$3800.00	6-1-44
CAF 12	$5905.20	7-1-46

Mr. McLeod submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business December 22, 1949, to accept another position. At the time of his separation he was receiving salary at the rate of $6600 per annum in Grade GS 12. His services were entirely satisfactory and nothing of a derogatory nature was known concerning his character or integrity during the period in which he was an employee of this Bureau.

Memorandum prepared for the Special Inquiry Section for transmittal to the Atomic Energy Commission.

[redacted]

JW:wjs
67-308303

b6
b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

21 MAY 19 1953

copy 45

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR

FROM: MR. D. LADD

SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Scott McLeod called Mr. Philcox of the Liaison Section at 10:30 A. M., on July 13, 1953, and stated that he was desirous of making an appointment to see you sometime this week at your convenience. Mr McLeod did not indicate the subject of his contemplated discussion with you.

You will recall that Mr. McLeod is formerly a Bureau Agent, formerly worked for Senator Styles Bridges as Administrative Assistant and is now Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the Department of State.

ACTION:

If you wish to see Mr. McLeod, he will be advised by liaison.

DIRECTORS NOTATION " MAKE IT FOR 11.30 A. M. JULY 16 " H.

MWP:fib

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 JUL 24 1953

67-308303-12
Searched
Numbered
12 JUL 23 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

copy - 64

TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd October 6, 1953

FROM: A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT EFFORTS TO HAVE SAME NAVY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION'S SETUP AS FBI

The attached memorandum from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Glavin dated October 2, 1953, reflects that from information received from [redacted] of the Bethesda Naval Hospital, the Department of State, through the efforts of Mr. Scott McLeod, is attempting to perfect arrangements whereby Department of State investigation personnel will receive medical examination of the type being given to FBI Agents. In view of the fact that the actions of the Department of State are considred very unethical in approaching the problem by using the Bureau's name as a matter of prestige, it was recommended that a strong protest be made through Liaison to McLeod at the Department of State. The Director concurred in this recommendation.

On October 5, 1953, Mr. Roach contacted Mr. McLeod at the Department of State and outlined to him the allegations that we had received, namely, that a [redacted] of the Department of State [redacted] had been in contact with [redacted] at the Bethesda Naval Hospital and advised, "Well, we have decided to have you also handle our medical examinations for our men who are coming in from all parts of the world. Mr. McLeod here at the State Department knows all about the FBI setup and wants the same setup for this group of our men," and further, that [redacted] inquired of [redacted] the type of "contract" the FBI had with the Navy for these examinations. b6 b7C

Mr. Roach pointed out to Mr. McLeod that the Bureau felt that the action on the part of the Department of State was very unethical and that if it continued, their action may well have the effect of jeopardizing our entire arrangement with the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force with reference to physical examinations. McLeod was also told that the Director felt it was outrageous for ex-Agents to try and cash in on the Bureau's arrangements, which inevitably results in harm to the FBI. McLeod was told that the Bureau was protesting the Department of State's activities and asked that he take immediate remedial action to correct the damage done.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED - 9 67-308303-113

Upon receipt of these facts McLeod stated that he was not familiar with the actions taken by [redacted] or former Inspector [redacted] and in Mr. Roach's presence he contacted [redacted] and [redacted] disclaimed any knowledge of the above-mentioned activity. McLeod instructed [redacted] to run the matter down and stated that the Department of State would desist from any further action that would be to the b6 b7C

13 NOV 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RRR:lw

Mr. Edwards

NOV 3 1953

NOV 3 1953

prejudice of the Bureau and its arrangements with the Navy for physical examinations. McLeoad stated that he did have some knowledge of the fact that they were seeking at the Department of State physical standards by which to judge medical examinations of Department of State personnel but he did not believe that this in any way related to the matter under discussion but that he would check further into the matter and inform Mr. Roach of the results of his inquiries. McLeod stated that he was extremely sorry if any Department of State employees has caused a situtation which proved embarrassing to the Bureau and that he thoroughly agreed with the Bureau for becoming upset over this incident. He stated if there was anyting further he could do to rectify the errors made, he would be glad to doso.

ACTION:

No further action is being taken in this matter at the present time unless advised to the contrary.

Copy - 64

TO: Mr. Glavin 10-2-53

FROM: H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT EFFORTS TO HAVE SAME NAVY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION SETUP AS FBI

Confirming information orally reported to you, I wish to advise that yesterday afternoon, [redacted] at the Navy Hospital at Bethesda, informed me that he had been telephonically contacted by a [redacted] phonetic) of the State Department and there is a clear-cut indication that the State Department is attempting to arrange for the same type of physical examination setup with the Navey that the Bureau has. From [redacted] information, it appears that former Special Agent Scott McLeod has instigated this. The facts are as follows. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he received two phone calls from [redacted] The first of these was in the nature of a routine inquiry in which [redacted] indicated he had been referred to [redacted] by [redacted] as being the doctor who handles the Navy physical examination used and [redacted] stated that he merely told the doctor thaty they used the same standards as those for applicants to the Naval Academy. The second call was on Wednesday afternoon, 9-30-53, in which [redacted] wanted to know what kind of a "contact" the FBI had with the Navy for these physical examinations. [redacted] stated that he gave [redacted] no information, informing him that he was merely the medical examiner and knew nothing about what the arrangement for the same was. He told [redacted] that he would place him in touch with someone at the Naval Medical Center who might be able to discuss the matter more fully with him. [redacted] then stated substantically as follows: "Well, we have decided to have you also handle our medical examinations for our men who are coming in from all parts of the world. Mr. McLeod here at the State Department knows allabout the FBI setup and wants the same setup for this group of our men." He further indicated that this group would number approximately 160. He did not say whether they were in the foreign service or not other than the fact they they would be coming in from all part of the world. b6 b7C

RECORDED-87 67-308303-114

[redacted] stated that he immediately brought this information to the attention of [redacted] told [redacted] that he did not know of the existence of any contract and he felt that the entire medical examination setup was one which had been arranged through [redacted] He stated that he would immediately bring this matter the attention of [redacted] does not know b6 b7C

HLE:etw

3 NOV 3 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

ofany further developments in this matter including whether or not Admiral Stone contacted [redacted] or whether he has notified Admiral Pugh of it.

I feel that this action on the part of the State Department is very unethical from the standpoint of former Agent McLeod and I believe that unless some protests are made by the Bureau, their action may well have the effect of jeopardizing our entire courtesy arrangement with the Navy, as well as with the Army and the Air Force. Consequently, the following recommendations are made.

(1) That I be authorized to immediately contact Admiral Pugh and bring this matter to his attention for his information and also to secure his reaction as to anything that the Bureau should do in the light of this development.

"I agree."
Glavin 10-2

"I agree."
Tolson

"Yes."
Hoover

Holloman

(2) That strong protests be made through liaison with former Agent McLeod at the State Department.

"I agree."
Glavin 10-2

"I agree."
Tolson

Holloman

"Yes, It is outrageous for ex-agents to try and cash in on our set-ups with inevitable result of harm to FBI. [redacted] did it when he was in OPA in trying to get same salary grades of FBI for his people using FBI as his leverage." Hoover

b6
b7C

COPY - 36

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD DATE: 10-29-53

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: INFILTRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY SUBVERSIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS

On the afternoon of October 28, 1953, Mr. Tom Donegan called to advise that Scott McLeod of the State Department was going to appear on October 29, 1953, before the Federal Grand Jury in New York inquiring into the handling of infiltration of the United States by subversive American citizens. Mr. Donegan thought that we might want to look over the testimony of Mc Leod. I told him we would have the New York Office contact him on October 29.

I talked to ASAC Marchessault of the New York Office on the morning of October 29, and advised him to have our liaison Agent with Donegan get in touch with Donegan for this purpose. Marchessault called me back to advise that he and Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office had talked to Donegan and made the appropriate arrangements. b6 b7C

ACTION:

New York will advise us of the results of their check which probably will not be available for several days.

AHB:tlc

cc - Mr. Stanley

RECORDED-97

67-308303-115
Searched .....
Numbered .....
13 NOV 12 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 NOV 12 1953

ATT : Director, FBI
Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT
SAC, New York (65-2466)

11/2/53

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS BY SUBVERSIVE AMERICANS

Sc ff w/ Lead

There is attached photostatic copies of two memorandum which were obtained from SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN.

Encs. (2)

ENCL.

67-308303-116
Searched ...
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... 20 ...
FBI ... GATION

RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TGS:MOH 61

30 NOV 24 1953

[redacted] an Investigator for the State Department, attempted to clear up some of the discrepancies noted in connection with his investigation of individuals in the State Department who were recommended for employment with the United Nations. b6 b7C

The only individual that he mentioned in this matter was one [redacted] He advised that [redacted] was the only individual who had not been interviewed in connection with the Security Division Investigation of United Nation employees. He stated that [redacted] is presently in New York with the State Department Mission to the United Nations and that [redacted] had worked with ALGER HISS and was also familiar with the processing of papers with respect to the United Nations back in 1946.

[redacted] then attempted to clear up step by step the various investigative steps he had taken in connection with advising the Secretary of the United Nations concerning certain Americans who were seeking employment or employed with the United Nations who might be security risks or have Communist backgrounds. b6 b7C

He was, however, unable to convince the members that he had done a very detailed job, nor were sufficient records available for him to adequately inform the Secretary of the United Nations concerning certain individuals.

[redacted] stated that he had concluded his investigation and came to the conclusion, together with his superior, that some of the issues seemed to be matters which should be actually handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation because they pertained to Internal Security. b6 b7C

As a result of exchange of letters between SCOTT MC LEOD and Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, MC LEOD made available the following information:

He stated that he first explained the difficulties that he had encountered when he first took over as head of the Security Division of the State Department, on March 3, 1953. He explained that the files were in very poor shape; that it was almost impossible to put a finger on anything that was necessary

ENCLOSURE 67-308 303-116

in connection with a review of the files or the obtaining of documentary information, and he also stated that he had talked to [redacted] and had gone over in detail the previous investigation that [redacted] had conducted and came to the conclusion that under the circumstances, [redacted] had done a very creditable job, and that he could see no reason for carrying this investigation any further. b6 b7C

He stated that at that time he had decided to refer some of these matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The individuals present did not appear to be impressed with MC LEOD'S observations, deductions and conclusion, in so far as they considered the investigation previously conducted by the State Department in connection with United Nations personnel.

At one point one of the individuals expressed himself by asking what MC LEOD felt the Federal Bureau of Investigation would accomplish that [redacted] did not accomplish and MC LEOD indicated that it was awfully hard to correct an impression of this type. b6 b7C

In commenting on why he had turned this matter over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, MC LEOD stated that there was differences between administrative investigation and one which concerned an individual who might have violated some internal security laws or regulations, and further commenting he stated "That's Mr. Hoover's responsibility. That's been handed to him by the President, it's recognized by Congress, and having been in the FBI, and trying to get along with Mr. Hoover, I am very anxious not to step on his toes or infringe on his area of jurisdiction."

One of the individuals present stated that according to what Mr. MC LEOD said the investigation is finished as far as the Department is concerned and wondered whether witnesses from the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be called as to what they (the FBI) are finding.

It was very apparent that the individuals present were not at all impressed with the results of [redacted] investigation or the remarks of Mr. MC LEOD, and as a result, MC LEOD stated he proposed to take this investigation , the b6 b7C

summary report that had been written, together with the other material that he has, and have an independent person -- his chief -- review that material to see what other investigation of an administrative nature could possibly be done and that he, MC LEOD, would be happy to appear personally and advise as to any conclusion they would reach on the administrative phase of this investigation.

He indicated that he would meet again with these individuals on the 29th of November. It also would appear, therefore, some attempt is going to be made by MC LEOD to ascertain additional information in an effort to satisy the individuals that a complete investigation has been conducted in connection with instant matter.

RECORDED-55

67-308303-117

November 23, 1953

Mr. Robert W. S. McLeod
Administrator
Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs,
and Personnel
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

Your note of November 18 was most thoughtful, and I want you to know how grateful I am for your commenting so favorably on my testimony. Such words as yours give me a great deal of satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is a former Special Agent.

RHD:pa

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

NOV 23 8 28 PM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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NOV 24 1953
COMM-FBI

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RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATOR

BUREAU OF SECURITY, CONSULAR AFFAIRS, AND PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON

NOV 19 1953

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is just a note to express to you the pride which I know all of us felt in seeing you in your television appearance before the Internal Security Subcommittee.

I happened to be with a group of former Agents who all felt this was a rather historic occasion, and we stole two hours from our various duties to listen to you and Mr. Brownell. Public service which you rendered in delineating so clearly the real issues at stake, was the service which all of us appreciated so much and I am sure millions of Americans feel likewise.

Very sincerely,

Scott McLeod
Administrator

RECORDED-55

67-383083-117

Searched 180
Numbered 52
NOV 30 1953

DEC 3 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

11-23-53 KAB

EXP. PROC.
NOV 20 1953

RECORDED
67-30803-118
JAN 22 1954

106

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: December 16, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris (40-0-44)

Subject: REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953
(DISPLACED PERSONS)

ReBulet November 19, 1953.

On Sunday, December 13, 1953, the Legal Attache attended a reception at the home of Consul General FREDERICK B. LYON at Paris in honor of Mr. SCOTT McLEOD, Director, Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs, and Personnel, Department of State, and Mr. ARGYLE MACKEY, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. On this occasion it was possible for this office to become acquainted with Messrs. McLEOD and MACKEY.

On December 15, 1953, Mr. McLEOD invited the Legal Attache to breakfast. Judging from conversing with McLEOD, it was obvious that he is very proud of his former Bureau service. He spoke very warmly of the Director.

Apparently, Mr. MACKEY also has the greatest admiration for the Director and the Bureau. He spoke of his long and pleasant relationship with the Bureau. He indicated that the INS would soon have a representative in Paris.

It was not possible to be of much service to Messrs. McLEOD and MACKEY since the Embassy was handling the arrangements during their visit.

ROL:AM

INDEXED
RECORDED

404

DEC 55 4 33 PM '53

Personnel

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT)
ROBERT WALTER SCOTT MC LEOD
EOD - 6-1-42
Resigned - 12-23-49

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, Jack Adams of Associated Press brought around to my office an associate, Ben Price, of AP who advised that he had a special assignment to do a profile piece on Scott McLeod of the State Department. Price stated there was very little known about McLeod other then a few newspaper stories about his background when he left Senator Bridges' employment to go with the State Department. Price volunteered that he had an appointment to see McLeod personally and McLeod knows that AP is doing a profile on him. Price merely wanted to know where McLeod came from and when he was employed by the Bureau.

Accordingly, I had Mr. McGuire advise Price of McLeod's EOD date and resignation date and advise also that he had served as a Special Agent in Philadelphia and Boston and as Resident Agent at Concord, New Hampshire. McGuire also informed him that McLeod's services with the Bureau were satisfactory.

Price inquired as to whether McLeod had been associated with any particularly famous cases and was informed that McLeod was no different than any other Agent in that the Bureau was a team proposition and no one particular Agent was credited with the entire successful handling of any one case, but that obviously McLeod had,over his years of service, wide investigative experience on all types of cases.

cc - Mr. Glavin

JJM:ptm

RECORDED - 84
INDEXED - 84

67-308303-119
Searched
Numbered
FEB 4 1954

FEB 8 1954

Wash. Post Sunday 1/23/54

Second Look

"Scalps" In State: McLeod's Terror

By Herbert Elliston

WHILE Secretary Dulles is refining the American responsibilities in the world, the department on which he (and we) rely to administer these responsibilities is under the domination of GOP bourbons who are antipathetic to him. It is a strange spectacle. Secretary Dulles, whose stature has grown significantly since his speech before the United Nations on September 17, appears to be indifferent to it. Worse, he denies it, and you could have heard a horse laugh a mile away from Foggy Bottom when the Secretary last Tuesday scouted allegations of a cop-ridden department.

Elliston

Perhaps Mr. Dulles feels he can't do anything about it. At any rate, he has left the management to others, and indeed at the time he assumed office tried to remove himself physically from the scene. He sought to get office space in the old State, War and Navy Building for solitary contemplation. Now, thinking is important, but, with the advance of age, I am inclined to agree with Lord Morley that administration is "the keystone of all civilized government."

The situation at State brings to mind the time when Cordell Hull took office under FDR. Mr. Hull had his hair shirt in the persons of Messrs. Bullitt and Moley, and Mr. Dulles has his in an Iowan named R. W. Scott McLeod. Mr. McLeod was put in charge of both security and personnel—a dual position which amounts to an organizational monstrosity. Not content with these jobs, Mr. McLeod of late has been seeking to add to them. He wants control over communications, so as to bring incoming and outgoing cables and mail under his supervision. So far he has failed to get it. If he succeeds, he will sit astride the very center of power over the lives and fortunes of the workers in the State Department.

RECORDED
JAN 29 1954

Washington Post
Sunday
January 23, 1954

PERS FILES

AS IT IS Mr. McLeod has become the bogeyman to State employes at home and abroad. His is a shadow that lurks over every desk and over every conference table at Foggy Bottom. I am told there is the minimum of forthright, even of honest speaking, out of fear of tale-bearing. Eavesdropping is rampant. A hiatus exists, in consequence, between the policy-making and the working levels, and efficiency and morale are nonexistent. The State Department, often and rightly called our first line of defense, is just "getting by." The process is marked by a drift, even a hemorrhage, of officials to any private employment that offers.

So we are witnessing a loss to the Government service of some very skilled technicians and some very accomplished officials. The amazing thing is that few at the top appear to care. Mr. McLeod, indeed, whoops it up. The departures go into a kind of box-score kept by Mr. McLeod in which all resignations seem to be included with dismissals as "scalps." The figure is periodically turned to account by him to show (a) a victory for economy, (b) an addition to security risks who have been expelled, or (c) the exclusion of Democrats. These three purposes have come to loom as the three major aims of the administration of the State Department under Mr. McLeod! Shades of John Quincy Adams!

WHO BROUGHT in Mr. McLeod? You have three choices: first, his titular boss, Undersecretary Donald B. Lourie, the Quaker Oats magnate who has his biggest mill in Cedar Rapids, where Mr. McLeod once worked. Others swear that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was Mr. McLeod's sponsor, and since Mr. McLeod used to be in the FBI this is a reasonable guess. The third theory is that Mr. McLeod, who came to the State Department from the office of Senator Bridges, for whom he was administrative assistant, is a legislative watchdog.

Whoever brought Mr. McLeod into the department, that official has become a danger to the smooth conduct of our foreign relations on the Eisenhower model. Not only is he all powerful, he is representative of reaction. He is obviously out to get rid of the professional arm of our diplomacy, and to politicalize the State Department. Beyond that Mr. McLeod is said—and his appointments testify to the suspicion—to entertain ideas on foreign relations which are more in harmony with the nationalism of the anti-Eisenhower wing of the GOP. Certainly he is not a crusader in Ike's sense. Nor does he have any feeling for the partnership principle of collective security which Mr. Dulles bespeaks.

That the State Department hangs together at all is due to the unsleeping efforts of Undersecretary Bedell Smith. By general consent he is the department's kingpin. However, General Smith is about to leave the Government service along with Mr. Lourie. What then? To his place, it is said, Mr. Robert Murphy will move, leaving Secretary Dulles administratively myopic in his eyrie. As the transition approaches, the wonder is increasing when the President will look into this ugly situation.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Feb. 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
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Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo

W. Scott McLeod

[redacted] telephoned the Bureau on February 3, 1954, and talked to Crosby. [redacted] advised that he is doing a completely fair and impartial "profile" on Scott McLeod of the State Department for "Reporter" magazine. He said he understood McLeod was a "friend" of mine, that he understood we had worked together at one time or another. He wanted to talk with me about my own impressions and anecdotes about McLeod and also wanted to ask me for suggestions of other men in the service who knew McLeod and could furnish material about him which might be useful in a "profile." [redacted] said he is honestly trying to do a good job.

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b7C

The magazine "Reporter" is Max Ascoli's publication and its reputation for fairness and impartiality is not the best.

I had Crosby give [redacted] McLeod's EOD date, (6-1-42) his resignation date, (12-22-49) tell him McLeod's services were satisfactory, and also state that I was tied up but that he knew I would not comment. [redacted] expressed appreciation, said he understood the Bureau's practice of "anonymity" for former Agents and said he would continue to try to get me. I, of course, will not comment if he does call.

cc - Mr. Jones

FEC:dep;mtd

RECORDED

67-308303-120

FEB 5 1954

12 FEB 5 1954

17 FEB 10 1954

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: FEb. 16, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

When I had lunch with [redacted] a week ago, he menitioned that he [redacted] b6 b7C that there were a lot of stories that were unfair being peddled around about McLeod; that one of the stories that he discounted and did not believe was that the FBI investigated the United Mine Workers welfare fund; that McLeof handled a phase of t is investigation; that Senator Bridges was an employee of the welfare fund and Senator Bridges got on to this and subsequently fired McLeod. I told [redacted] at the time that while I did not know whether there was anyt ing to this, it was difficult to believe, and that I could not recall that we had ever investigated the UMW welfare fund.

I have since checked and there is no record of any such investigation.

cc- Mr. Ladd
cc- Mr. Belmont
cc- Mr. Rosen

Directors notation

I guess one has to expect such scuttlebut.
H.

LBN:ps

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4 MAR 2 1954

67-308392-12
Searched
Numbered
12 FEB 25 1954
FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 2, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

By reference from Mr. Ladd, I returned the call of [redacted] of the Washington Post. [redacted] stated that he had a note that Mr. Ladd had resigned and that the matter had been referred to me and he hoped that I could arrange for them to interview Mr Ladd.

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b7C

I told [redacted] that Mr. Ladd had retired and that as Mr. Ladd had informed him, he did not desire to recount his Bureau career. [redacted] stated that he was afraid of that and then asked how old Mr. Ladd was. I gave him Mr. Ladd's age and furnished him with the highlights of Mr. Ladd's career. [redacted] then stated that he would like to do a feature story about Mr. Ladd's exploits. I told him that Mr. Ladd was a very modest person who did not talk about himself and that Mr. Ladd did not care to be interviewed. [redacted] stated that some people, of course, are like that.

[redacted] then asked if this was another Scott McLeod case. I asked him what he meant by that. He stated that according to his understanding Mr. Ladd's assistant had resigned. I told him to my knowledge Mr Ladd's assistant had not resigned; that I did not appreciate his innuendo; that we were in the habit of answering inquiries honestly; that I honestly told him that Mr Ladd retired but I certainly did not appreciate his innuendo that there might be something back of this. [redacted] was most profuse in his apologies and stated that he was flippant; that he was sorry and he then requested that I forget he ever asked the question as it was improper. I told him it certainly was improper and I certainly would not forget it, particularly when next he called for something. [redacted] seemed to be satisfied.

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b7C

cc - Mr. Ladd

LBN:ptm

Even the signature of the Washington Post reporter is illegible

25 FEB 6 1954

30 FEB 12 1954

308303-122

MAR 12 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 2, 1954

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b6
b7C

On January 29, 1954, while Mr. Roach was discussing other matters with Mr. Scott McLeod of the Department of State, McLeod advised that Senator Joseph McCarthy was having "staff trouble"; first, the Democrats on his committee had demanded that they have a hand in the hiring and firing of personnel, but of more particular and more personal interest to McCarthy is the case of [redacted] According to McLeod, Senator McCarthy had told him on January 27, 1954, that he wanted to fire [redacted] as he considered him worthless and a trouble-maker but that quite frankly, he was not free to do so as he and [redacted] are co-defendants in a libel suit which has not been disposed of and that he, McCarthy has been told on good authority that [redacted] has advised, if fired by McCarthy, he would make his testimony available to the opposition in the libel suit action. As a result of this McCarthy states that he has no alternative but to retain [redacted] but he has relegated him to handle unimportant matters.

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b7C

ACTION:

None. For your information.

RRR:lw

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 60

FEB 24 1954

13

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Trotter
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

McLeod Tour Gets Tangled In Hatch Act

State Department, Civil Service Differ On Legality of Talks

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

State Department Security and Personnel Chief R. W. Scott McLeod yesterday became the center of contradictory opinions on whether his political speaking tour violates the Hatch Act.

Before starting the trip, it was disclosed, McLeod was informally advised by a Civil Service Commissioner that he believed the trip would be banned by the Hatch Act, but the State Department would have to rule on the matter itself.

The Department's legal officer, Herman Phleger, then ruled the speech-making would not violate that law, which bans political activity by most Federal employes.

But the State Department proceeded to say, and repeated for several days, that both Mr. McLeod and the Civil Service Commission agreed that Mc[illegible] was in [illegible] Hatch Act.

[illegible] have [illegible] d [illegible]'s po[illegible] s e[illegible] of keeping [illegible] "sec[illegible]ive" personnel [illegible] security job. Ever [illegible] the trip was revealed last [illegible] eekend there have been a daily series of conflicting statements about it from red-faced State Department spokesmen.

State Department Press Officer Jameson Parker said yesterday that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, now attending the Big Four meeting in Berlin, was "being kept up to date" on the affair.

McLeod, since Monday, has been making a series of "Lincoln Day" speeches for the Republican Party in South Dakota and Wyoming. He is on leave from his $15,000-a-year job.

In its latest comment, the Department said yesterday:

"On December 31, 1953, the legal office of the Department rendered an opinion that Mr. McLeod was not subject to provisions of the Hatch Act because under the statute creating his office he has the rank and compensation of an Assistant Secretary of State.

Later, Mr. McLeod inquired of a Civil Service Commissioner and was advised that in his opinion his (McLeod's) position was subject to the Act, but that the Commission has no jurisdiction over those serving in the excepted service such as Mr. McLeod and the decision in this question was a matter for the State Department.

"Under these circumstances, Mr. McLeod accepted invitations to speak at various Lincoln Day celebrations."

The spokesman was asked why the Department had said all this week that both the Commission and the [illegible] had that

See [illegible] Page

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: FEB 12 1954

MAR 5 1954

McLEOD—From Page 1

McLeod Tour Questioned

Act permitted such activity. He declined comment on that.

The informal opinion which McLeod obtained from Civil Service came from Republican Commissioner George M. Moore in a personal letter, but upon the advice of the Commission's legal office, Moore said.

The Civil Service Commission, in its own statement yesterday, agreed with the latest version of the affair issued by the State Department, although it said it is "customary" in cases of this kind to seek the advice of the Attorney General.

The State Department did not do that and believes it is unnecessary, a spokesman there said.

McLeod's job was created by the McCarran-Immigration and the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, which provided for a Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs headed by an administrator with rank and salary equivalent to an Assistant Secretary of State. The personnel function was added by the department.

Civil Service said yesterday that its responsibility for enforcement of the political activity provisions of the Hatch Act "extends only to Federal employes in the competitive Civil Service." McLeod is in the Class C category of policy-making jobs.

Any interpretation of Hatch Act applications for other Federal employes, CSC said, is up to "the head of the department concerned," who would in turn seek advice from the Attorney General rather than the Civil Service Commission.

The Hatch Act bars political activity by Federal workers, except the President, Vice President, persons paid by the Office of the President, heads and assistant heads of executive departments," and officers appointed by the President.

The basic question in the McLeod case was whether the legislative record shows his post was intended to be regarded as an "assistant head" of the Department, as contrasted to an assistant to the head of the Department.

Commissioner Moore, who formerly worked on Capitol Hill as a staff member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, when McLeod was administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), said McLeod asked for Moore's opinion about McLeod's position under the Hatch Act.

Moore said he checked with the CSC legal office, and then, in a letter, "advised McLeod that he was subject to the Hatch Act in the opinion here, but because he was in an excepted position, the determination rested with the head of the agency."

There was no explanation why McLeod went to Moore after, as the State Department said, Phleger ruled that McLeod could make the political trip.

Penalty for violation of the Hatch Act ranges from dismissal down to a 90-day suspension.

Earlier this week, a State Department spokesman said, among other things, that McLeod was a presidential appointee, would make the political tour on Government time, and that the Republican National Committee could pay his expenses.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Miss Gandy

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: March 9, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD

Mr. Scott McLeod of the Department of State confidentially informed Mr. Roach yesterday (3-8-54) that the matter of his job at the Department of State, as recently trimmed by Secretary Dulles, has not been settled and that he is seriously considering resigning. He commented that after he had heard of the change (he claims it was not previously discussed or cleared with him), he contacted Under Secretary of State Smith and told him that he did not believe that his services were any longer desired and that he might as well resign. Smith allegedly stated that he should await the return of Secretary Dulles from Venezuela (he is scheduled to return on Thursday, March 11, 1954) before he takes any definite action.

McLeod stated that the action Smith took was prompted by a small segment in the Foreign Service who are hopeful of getting him out of the Department of State. He advised that to lose Personnel would make his job impotent and very ineffective. McLeod stated that his original commission and "charter" in the Department of State calls for the cleaning up of the organization with the definite understanding that he would handle Personnel and Security. McLeod stated that he has discussed his recent predicament with [redacted] and that [redacted] together with Senators Bridges and McCarthy, is ready to make an issue of it. McLeod stated that he is willing to stay on at the Department of State but must have further instructions from the National Committee. He stated that if they desire to change his orders, merely to be an Inspector and handle Security, then he will continue but he wants the responsibility settled by the National Committee.

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McLeod feels that Under Secretary Smith has railroaded him and that the issue is now out of his hands and must be settled by [redacted] Bridges, McCarthy, and Dulles.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

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TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 1, 1954

FROM : :. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SCOTT MC LEOD

[redacted] advised me in the strictest confidence last Friday that Scott McLeod was being stripped offhis authority over personnel in the State Department by an order issued by [redacted] that, accordingly, he, [redacted] has sent word to McLeod asking McLeod if he wanted to take a job with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He stated that McLeod was trying to s straighten out the order removing him from personnel and he did not know the outcome.

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I am attaching hereto the Up ticker story which appeared late on March 1, which reports what is obviously a demotion of McLeod.

[redacted] stated that some six months agw when Senator Bridges first approached him to come to Washington, Bridges wanted [redacted] to take over as General Counsel for one of the Appropriations Committees and build [redacted] stated that he would.

[redacted] asked what I thought of McLeod. I told him I, of course, was not in a position to judge McLeod's work in the State Department; that at the time he left our service, he had a good record.

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[redacted] also told me off-the-record and in confidence that [redacted] was coming to Washington Tuesday afternoon, and that [redacted] had been asked to consider himself under subpoena and the General was going to put the whole thing on the record about his conflict with the Defense establishment.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

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67-308303-125

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Feb. 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT

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With reference to the Executive Session testimony of [redacted] and Scott McLeod on January 26, 1954, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I advised [redacted] that we had reviewed the transcript. There were so many inaccuracies that something had to be worked out to correct the record. I told [redacted] we did not want to violate his confidence and we were wondering if it would be agreeable for us to approach McLeod and [redacted] on their testimony. They, of course, would know that we had a transcript. [redacted] stated that this would be perfectly satisfactory, and that he suggested we advise [redacted] and McLeod that we had approached the Committee following the appearance of the Doris Fleeson column on January 27 and had secured a copy of the Executive Session testimony as we anticipated that Senator Wiley would be calling on us in the near future for an explanation.

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[redacted] stated that he had seen McLeod the other night and told McLeon that he had gone back over the testimony in view of the Doris Fleeson column, and that the Senator would no doubt call for an explanation for this. The Senator will, of course, not make any request of us unless we want him to do so.

[redacted] further told McLeod that he thought McLeod and [redacted] ought to get together and review and correct the transcript before the Senator called them for a further statement.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is resigning and will get out as quickly as they find a replacement for him, and accordingly, [redacted] should get the testimony corrected before he leaves. It was accordingly suggested that Liaison take the matter up with [redacted] and McLeod.

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[redacted] stated that he felt the simplest way to correct the testimony would be for [redacted] and McLeod to write a letter to the Senator; however, if we wanted them to do anything just to let him know.

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen

LBN:ps

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FBI - FILES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Hatch Act Bans Cited To McLeod

He Is Told Law Bars Party Talks

By Raymond J. Harr

WASHINGTON (AP) — The controversy over the political speech-making of R. W. Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, was revived today with the disclosure that a Civil Service Commissioner had advised Mr. McLeod that he came under the Hatch act barring political activity by Federal employees.

The commissioner, George H. Moore, wrote Mr. McLeod of his opinion after the latter requested it, the department and the commission revealed. However, Commissioner Moore told Mr. McLeod that the commission had no jurisdiction in his case since he serves outside the competitive civil service.

Dulles Kept Informed

The State Department stood firm on its opinion that Mr. McLeod was fully in the clear, and that, if he [illegible] to his speeches for the Republicans in South Dakota and Wyoming, but a spokesman for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in Berlin for the [illegible] was being kept informed of the press and Congressional reaction to Mr. McLeod's [illegible].

Mr. McLeod spoke last night at Worland, Wyo., and was scheduled to speak tonight at Lander, Wyo. Both talks were sponsored by the Washakie State Republican committee, paying his expenses there.

At Worland, it is said, Mr. McLeod hit back at [illegible] he said Democrats were now [illegible] going to work in government [illegible] not be so willing.

The State Department comment on disclosure of Mr. Moore's legal opinion was of the [illegible] variety.

(Continued on page [illegible])

[illegible] Department officer, that [illegible] commissioner and ruled that Mr. McLeod was not subject to the Hatch act restrictions.

It was also the latest in a series of statements by the department correcting earlier misstatements about the circumstances surrounding Mr. McLeod's tour.

The department said earlier, for example, that Mr. McLeod's expenses were being paid by the Republican National Committee. It later corrected this to say local groups whom Mr. McLeod was addressing were paying the expenses.

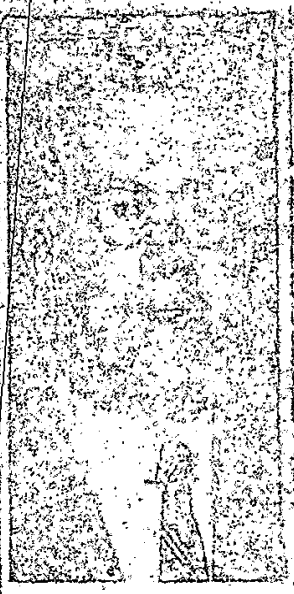
Despite the disclosure that Secretary Dulles was being informed about the McLeod tour, a party of Mr. McLeod said he had not heard from Mr. Dulles, and was certain Mr. McLeod would wind up his tour as scheduled with a speech tomorrow night in Watertown, S. D.

The State Department's statement said that on Dec. 31 the department legal office ruled that Mr. McLeod was not subject to the Hatch act provisions because, under the statute creating his office, he has the rank and compensation of an Assistant Secretary of State.

Later, the department said, Mr. McLeod inquired of Commissioner Moore and was advised that [illegible] Mr. Moore's opinion was [illegible] to the Hatch act. But the commission has no jurisdiction over those in the executive, or [illegible] service such as Mr. McLeod and the decision was left to the State Department.

Under [illegible] circumstances, Mr. McLeod accepted invitations to speak at various Lincoln Day celebrations in the Middle West, the statement concluded.

Commissioner Moore, a Republican named to the U. S. Civil Service Commission by President Eisenhower in April, 1953, emphasized that his opinion did not represent a ruling by the commission as a whole. For employees in the competitive civil service, violations of the Hatch act are punishable by anything from suspension for [illegible] days to dismissal. But [illegible] employee in the [illegible] service [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible]



Associated Press

R. W. Scott McLeod

INDEXED-18

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191 MAR 8 1954

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

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R. W. Scott McLeod

MAR 23 1954

FBI RECORDS

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Constantine Brown—

McLeod Called Victim of Critics

Clipping of His Wings Is Blamed on Clique of Accusers, Inside and Outside Department, Who Demanded Scalp

Scott McLeod, the controversial former FBI man who was placed in the State Department by the Republican administration for "housecleaning purposes," has been shorn of his control over personnel. It is my belief that this action was taken to satisfy his critics inside, and particularly outside, the department.

Soon after his appointment McLeod became a marked man. He was never given a "margin for error" by his critics and the slightest slips were checked strongly against him. He was attacked as a violent Republican partisan because of the speeches he made last month at the demand of a number of Senators and especially Chairman Hall of the Republican National Committee.

Yet McLeod was not a blind partisan. Last June he spoke before the Rock Creek Republican Club, an organization of nearly a thousand women from Maryland and the District of Columbia. He flabbergasted his audience by answering a question as to why he had not ousted more appointees of the previous administration. He informed the women that "my job is to clean up the department of undesirables. The fact that an individual is a New Dealer or a Fair Dealer does not make him a bad security risk."

There was the rumor that McLeod had been rammed down the throat of the Secretary of State by Senator Bridges and a stooge of Senator McCarthy. Nothing is further from the truth. Neither man had anything to do with his appointment. When Mr. Dulles decided to have a new Undersecretary of State in charge of administrative problems he chose Donald Lourie, for the position. Mr. Lourie, a former president of the Quaker Oats Co., came to Washington and decided to maintain Mr. Acheson's appointee, Carlisle H. Humelsine, in charge of personnel and security.

It happened that Mr. Humelsine got into trouble with Representative Brownson, Republican, of Indiana, who demanded that this Acheson "leftover" be fired. Mr. Lourie complied. He made up a list of four names—all experienced security men—and asked J. Edgar Hoover's advice about them. The FBI chief found fault with none. Of the four, only McLeod agreed to tackle a dynamite-loaded position. The others were either unavailable because they had better positions, or preferred blessed anonymity.

Senator Bridges reluctantly agreed to part with McLeod, his executive assistant, when he was told that he must show his interest in the cleaning up of the State Department by making the personal sacrifice.

As far as I know, Senator McCarthy knew nothing of this appointment. In any event, he never carried sufficient weight with the Secretary of State to have even a clerk appointed on his recommendation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dulles was pleased with the McLeod appointment because he believed that his new security and personnel chief might have a restraining influence on the Wisconsin Senator.

As chief of staff to the former Republican minority leader and the senior Republican Senator, McLeod was on friendly terms with a large number of Senators from both sides. It was the idea of Undersecretary Lourie, probably indorsed by Mr. Dulles, that McLeod should be the "unofficial liaison" with McCarthy to slow down, whenever possible, his attacks on Foreign Service and State Department personnel.

McLeod went to the State Department preceded by a reputation of being a "tough guy," which incidentally he is not. His refusal to clear Charles Bohlen for an ambassadorship supported this "touch guy" myth. He became within 24 hours one of the most controversial figures in Washington and decided to resign. He was urged to stay on for the sake of party harmony by people high in the Republican hierarchy, such as Gen. Wilton Persons, one of President Eisenhower's assistants, and a number of Senators. But from that day on he became, in the eyes of some newspapers and commentators, a devil with horns second only to Senator McCarthy.

Although operating directly under control of Secretary Dulles, he was accused of having caused a disruption of morale of the Foreign Service and State Department personnel. This accusation, I believe, was accepted as a fact by his superiors who in the end decided to shear him of his limited jurisdiction over personnel without which security cannot be enforced.

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

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R. W. Scott

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: February 5, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The attached memoranda (from Mr. Callan to Mr. Rosen dated February 3, 1954, and from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated February 3, 1954) set forth certain erroneous testimony given by Mr. Scott McLeod and [redacted] of the Department of State before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 26, 1954. A review of the transcript of the proceedings held in Executive Session reflects that McLeod and [redacted] had made a number of mis-statements, and particularly as to the funds paid by the Department of State to the Bureau for handling the top-level Department of State investigations.

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As requested, Mr. Roach contacted Mr. McLeod on February 5, 1954, in the absence of [redacted] was not available for contact, and pointed out to him that as a result of the news item appearing in the column of Doris Fleeson on January [illegible], 1954, the Bureau had procured, with the consent of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a transcript of the hearing before which McLeod and [redacted] had testified and that we had found a number of inaccuracies which the Bureau felt should be corrected. The errors outlined in the memorandum from Mr. Callan to Mr. Rosen were gone over with Mr. McLeod in detail and it was pointed out to him in each instance where a mis-statement had occurred and what the true facts were in the matter.

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After hearing the comments of Mr. Roach, McLeod stated that he in all probability was responsible for the mis-statements made by [redacted] as he had supplied to [redacted] the data used.

After hearing these comments from McLeod, Mr. Roach told him that it would appear to be in order for the Department of State to correct the record with Senator Wiley's Committee and that if he or [redacted] did not see fit to do so, then it would be necessary for the Bureau to take the appropriate action.

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With reference to the mis-statements concerning payment to the FBI, Mr. Roach pointed out to McLeod that the figure of $522.70 charged the Department of State was an average figure; that some investigations would, of course, be under that figure and that others would be [illegible] above it; and that notwithstanding

RRR:lw
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen

[illegible] POLICE [illegible] FEB 17 1954

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that portion of the investigation handled by State, the figure was considered a fair and accurate estimate and one that we did not propose to change unless State could show that it was erroneous and that should State handle 1 percent or 80 percent of the investigations abroad, the figure would stand. McLeod stated that he had not known of this and, therefore, could see where the information given to the Committee was erroneous.

McLeod stated that they would, of course, correct the record and he has made arrangements to obtain a copy of the transcript from the Wiley Committee. After obtaining the transcript, a letter will be prepared, over the signature of [redacted] to Senator Wiley's Committee correcting the record.

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ACTION:

Mr. Rosch will follow this matter with Mr. McLeod and Mr. Lourie to see that the corrections are actually made. You will be kept informed of developments.

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February 16, 1954

MR. TOLSON:

While talking to Frank Waldrop on other matters, he stated he had been running into some blind alleys at the State Department in trying to get the information he is seeking to complete his study on the State Department security program and has been trying to get a list of documents which Bureau had furnished the State Department. I told Waldrop quite frankly that we were swamped with work and we simply could not go back and conduct a research project designed to enumerate everything that had been sent to the State Department. He stated he realized this and that Mason Drury had informed him he could not get the information from the Bureau because the Bure just did not have the manpower nor the time to work it up. Waldrop stated he was not too certain this was the actual fact, which accounted for his mentioning the matter to me. I told him it was a fact, that we simply could not devote the time to this, that it was up to the State Department to dig up wh was in their files. Waldrop stated he had mentioned in passing to Drury the if Drury did not produce, then he, Waldrop, would talk to somebody in the Bureau. Drury asked him not to do this as this would embarrass Roach. Wald stated he could not see where it would embarrass Ralph Roach, whereupon Drur stated probably it would as ti would be concluded Roach did not handle the matter tactfully. I told Waldrop that Roach did what he was supposed to do and certainly he would not be embarrassed.

Waldrop then stated that only recently the State Department dug up the security survey which Mr. Gurnea made at the State Department some years ago. No one at State knew about it and they found it in an old cabinet. Waldrop has written a memo for McLeod's signature to General Bedell Smith asking that a survey be made as to what was done by the State Department in implementing recommendations made therein. Waldrop stated that one hopeful sign was the fact that young [redacted]

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Waldrop further pointed out there had been a cat and dog fight going on in the security setup; that [redacted] had written letters to the Secretary of State and the Director charging former Special Agent [redacted] as being anti-Semetic. Waldrop stated that one version was that [redacted]

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had picked [redacted] as his man and when [redacted] was not put into the positio then [redacted] and [redacted] talked up an explosion. Waldrop then asked me "whe [redacted] mad at you fellows for?" I told Waldrop I had never heard of this and did not know [redacted] was mad at any one. Waldrop stated had heard that [redacted] did not want to retire and was eased out. I told Waldrop this was so much hogwash and as a matter of fact, the Director had worked out assignments fo [redacted] during the past several years, which would belay the lie there was any friction.

Waldrop stated he got quite a kick out of gossiping with some of the former Agents. I told him unfortunately those I knew over at the Ste Department did not have too much to gossip about and certainly were not in a position to pose as experts on what was going on theBureau and the chances were he was using the proper phrase when he used the term "gossiping."

Waldrop stated he is convinced that Scott McLeod is trying to do the right thing, but that he does things that are ill-advised on occasions an cited specifically McLeod's recent trip amking Lincoln Day sppeches. I tedd him, of course, we had no control over McLeod and McLeod did not consult us on what he did or did not do, that anyway that was his problem.

L.B. Nichols

Directors Notations:
This is absolutely untrue. He sought retirement
I tried to dissuade him but I am getting use to
such cracks.
H.

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TO: THE DIRECTOR March 3, 1954

FROM: L. V. Boardman

SUBJECT: R. W. SCOTT MC LEOD
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

While Mr. Roach was discussing other matters with Under Secretary of State W. B. Smith today (3-3-54) he advised in confidence that the alleged stripping of authority from Scott McLeod has been blown up by the press and some of the McLeod proponents to such a large degree that it is all out of proportion. He stated that quite simply McLeod had agreed to the surrendering of personnel matters on the basis that he would receive in return authority over inspections, thus becoming the "Inspector General" of the Department of State. Smith stated that this particular position was created at his suggestion as he felt that the Department of State, as had been done at the Army and CIA, should have an Inspector General and that by giving this title to McLeod, it would be inconsistent, both in policy and in operation, to have him in charge of personnel and the inspection corps. Thus, according to Smith, everything is "rosy at the Department of State" and he does not foresee any further complaints from McLeod or any of his group. He did state, however, that they anticipated Senator Joseph McCarthy's making at least an informal approach to the Secretary of State to determine the facts in the matter.

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While Mr. Roach was discussing other matters with [redacted] this morning, [redacted] advised that McLeod is considerably upset by the whittling down of his job and has in the back of his mind resigning. According to Cartwright, who freely discussed the matter, McLeod was not consulted concerning the changing of his office structure and the entire matter was engineered by a small clique of Foreign Service Officers and by General Smith. [redacted] confidentially advised that Frank Waldrop, who is assigned to McLeod's staff but who is actually working for Smith, is attempting to arrange a little "peace banquet" tonight at the Carlton Hotel in order to quiet McLeod down and impress upon him the fact that all is well and there should be no further complaining, at least to sources on the outside. [redacted] stated that things are not well in the Department of State and that the issue is far from settled.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

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March 4, 1954

MR. TOLSON

While talking to Frank Waldrop on other matters today, he advised me he had run into [redacted] last night and had a very fine visit with him; that from what he can observe, [redacted] is doing a very good and constructive job in the State Department; that [redacted] was very friendly and reflected only the finest attitude toward the Bureau. Frank stated there are several former Agents in the State Department and various individuals who know Agents; that he has come to the conclusion the informationwhich was given him that [redacted] did not want to retire and was eased out, was the result of gossip and he had taken steps to try to set this straight.

Waldrop stated no one could have any idea of what the conditions were in the State Department, unless they were over there; that he had told Bedell Smith last night that the left-wing papers are talking about the regin of terror in the State Department; that this is exactly what exists in the Security Division; that the peiple in the Security Division are in constant fear of their jobs and as he, Waldrop, sees it, the State Department is moving along as susual, except in the Securit Division which is catching all the heat.

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Waldrop told me that the Scott McLeod situation had been magnified out of all proportions; that it was true they had taken personn out from under Scotty, but in its place had put the inspection service ar this gave Scotty a bigger job; however, the Foreign Service is kicking u a fuss over this as the Foreign Service feels that only its outfit shou handle its own inspections and that the press section of the State Depar ment had handled the matter very stupidly. He does not know how Scott feels as he has not seen him for a couple of days.

In this connection, [redacted] told me last night that McLeod did not know about this change until Monday. Bedell Smith had told him he was making McLeod Inspector BGeneral of the State Department that later, however, Smith told McLeod he had tried to make him Inspector General, but could not. [redacted] stated Mc.leod's wings have definitely

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been clipped. [redacted] stated McLeod has gotten himself in a bad position in that he went out and bought a $37,000 house with $7,000 cash and it costs him $500 a month to take care of the house payments; that McLeod could not very well afford, without a tremendous loss of money, tostep down and take the $11,800 job which had been offered him by the Internal Security Subcommittee. [redacted] stated McLeoad has been at home sich for the last two days. [redacted] does not know ifhe is really sick or whether it is a diplomatic illness wating Styles Bridges to return, but he definitely feels fireworkds will result.

Tolson

L. B. Nichols

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: April 20, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: R. W. SCOTT McLEOD

[redacted] of the Department advised Mr. McGuire this morning that he had learned from a feature writer of Collier's Magazine, who has been doing a background story on Scott McLeod of the State Department, that Scott McLeod was informed last Friday, April 16th, by Bedell Smith that McLeod was to be promoted to Deputy Undersecretary of State for Operations. This is not public yet but is a definite indicatic that McLeod will stay on at the State Department. [redacted] thought this might be of interest to the Bureau as there had been some indication several weeks ago when McLeod's office was split up that McLeod might quit.

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[redacted] stated he also understood [redacted] was receiving a promotion.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

JJM:MP

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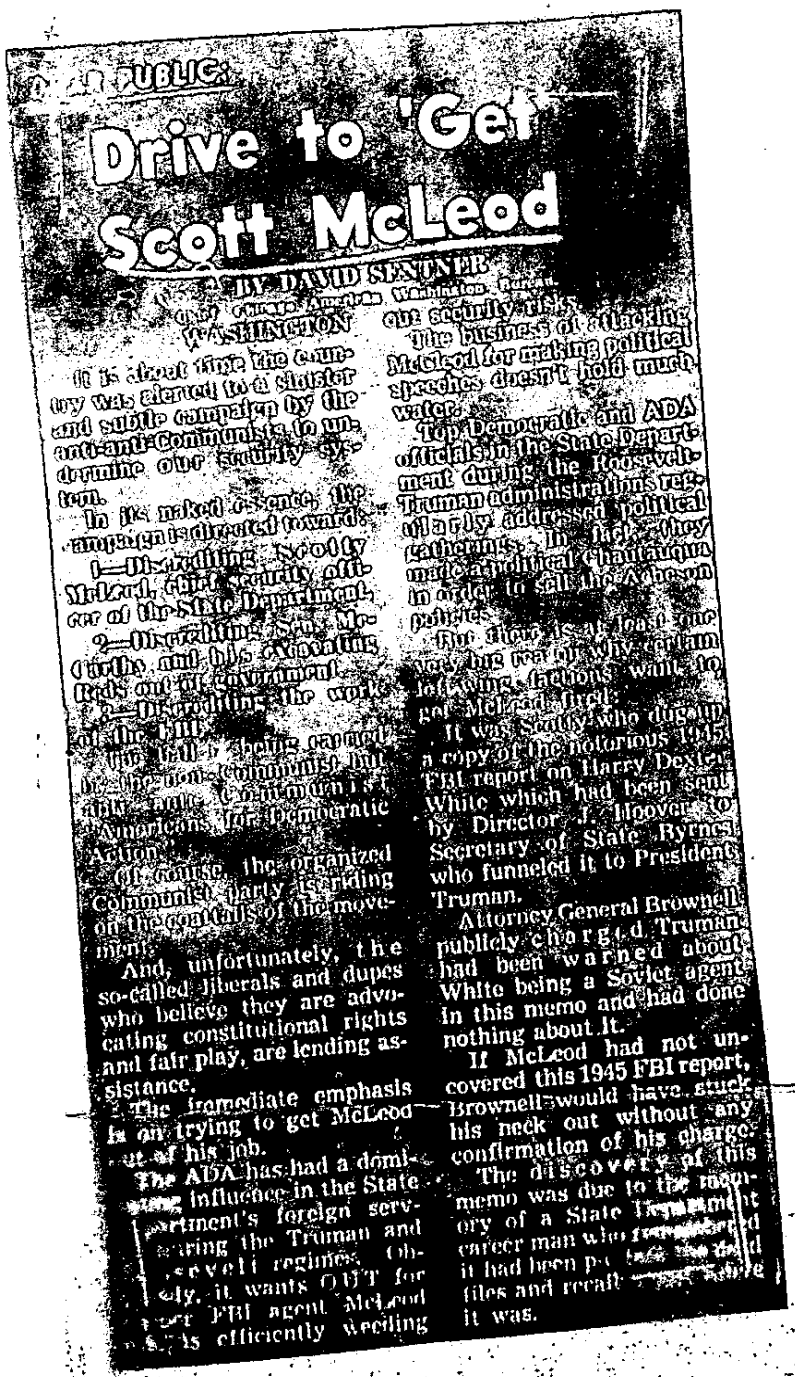

PUBLIC

Drive to "Get" Scott McLeod

BY DAVID SENTNER

WASHINGTON

It is about time the conspiracy was alerted to a sinister and subtle campaign by the anti-anti-Communists to undermine our security system.

In its naked essence, the campaign is directed towards:

1—Discrediting Scotty McLeod, chief security officer of the State Department.

2—Discrediting Sen. McCarthy and his exposing Reds out in Government.

3—Discrediting the work of the FBI.

The ball is being carried by the non-Communist but anti-anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action.

Of course, the organized Communist party is riding on the coattails of the movement.

And, unfortunately, the so-called liberals and dupes who believe they are advocating constitutional rights and fair play, are lending assistance.

The immediate emphasis is on trying to get McLeod out of his job.

The ADA has had a dominating influence in the State Department's foreign service during the Truman and Roosevelt regimes. Obviously, it wants OUT for every FBI agent McLeod has efficiently weeding out security risks.

The business of attacking McLeod for making political speeches doesn't hold much water.

Top Democratic and ADA officials in the State Department during the Roosevelt-Truman administrations regularly addressed political gatherings. In fact, they made political chautauqua in order to sell the Acheson policies.

But there is at least one very big reason why certain left-wing factions want to get McLeod first.

It was Scotty who dug up a copy of the notorious 1945 FBI report on Harry Dexter White which had been sent by Director J. Hoover to Secretary of State Byrnes who funneled it to President Truman.

Attorney General Brownell publicly charged Truman had been warned about White being a Soviet agent in this memo and had done nothing about it.

If McLeod had not uncovered this 1945 FBI report, Brownell would have stuck his neck out without any confirmation of his charge.

The discovery of this memo was due to the memory of a State Department career man who [illegible] it had been put [illegible] files and recalled [illegible] it was.

[illegible] AMERICAN

[illegible] Edition

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 29, 1954

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: OLIVER GUSTAV WILLIAMSON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-331060

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated June 24, 1954, concerning instant matter. You will recall that Mr. Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Inspection, Security, and Consular Affairs, Department of State, received a letter from Oliver G. Williamson, Chief of Police, Milford, New Hampshire. Williamson asked Mr. McLeod to send him a letter in his behalf in view of the fact that he was having some difficulty in connection with his former membership in the Communist Party. Mr. McLeod handed to Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section his proposed answer which reflected that he knew about Williamson's past Communist connection inasmuch as he, McLeod, was an FBI Agent in New Hampshire at that time. Mr. McLeod also mentioned in his answer the fact that Williamson did not cooperate with the FBI concerning this matter. It was recommended that we advise Mr. McLeod that he should delete any reference to the FBI in his answer to Williamson. Concerning this the Director noted "Most certainly. I am extremely wearied at the dragging in of FBI name on any and all occasions when it serves a selfish purpose. H."

On June 29, 1954, Mr. Bartlett advised Mr. McLeod that after considering this matter the Bureau felt that his answer to Williamson should be free of any reference to the FBI. Mr. McLeod stated that he appreciates the Bureau's guidance in this matter and that he will be governed accordingly.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

EX-123

OHB:bas

RECORDED - 3

JUL 1 1954

100-331060-15

Scott McLeod

174

89 JUL 20 (136)

RECORDED—05

308303—132

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2 JUL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 24, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: OLIVER GUSTAV WILLIAMSON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-331060

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

On June 22, 1954, Mr. Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Inspection, Security, and Consular Affairs, Department of State, advised Mr. Bartlett that he had received a letter from Oliver G. Williamson, who is Chief of Police at Milford, New Hampshire. Mr. McLeod stated that at the time he was an FBI Agent in New Hampshire he contacted Williamson and that he, McLeod, knew that Williamson at one time had been connected with the Communist Party and in talking to Williamson gave him every opportunity to confess his past Communist activities; however, Williamson never made any mention of his past. Mr. McLeod advised that Williamson's letter stated that he is now having some difficulty due to his former membership in the Communist Party and that he is now "on trial in public opinion" and desires a letter from McLeod in Williamson's behalf.

Mr. McLeod advised that he plans to answer Chief Williamson's letter acknowledging the receipt of it and stating that he is familiar with the matter in view of the publicity given the case in the New Hampshire newspapers. Mr. McLeod plans to advise Williamson that he will be unable to be of assistance to him inasmuch as he knew Williamson was a member of the Communist Party at the time he was appointed Chief of Police at Milford, New Hampshire; that he knew this because he was with the FBI in that territory at that time. Mr. McLeod further plans to tell Williamson that he gave him every opportunity to reveal his former Communist association; however, Williamson never saw fit to do so, further, that the answer will include the fact that Williamson failed to cooperate with the FBI concerning this particular matter. Attached hereto are copies of the incoming letter to McLeod from Williamson and the drafted reply from McLeod to Williamson.

EX-123 RECORDED - 3

2 ENCL A check of the Bureau files reflects that Oliver Gustav Williamson is the subject of a pending inactive Security Matter - C investigation. The Bureau's investigation in this case reflected that Williamson was born in Finland and is a naturalized U. S. citizen. He was a member of the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Branch of the Communist Political Association. He was also a former member of the Executive Committee of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.* The only outstanding investigation in

OHB:lw

Attachment

SENT DIRECTOR 6-24-54

* In December, 1953, Williamson admitted to Attorney General Louis G. Wyman of New Hampshire that he had been a dues-paying member of the Communist Party for 7 years but left the Party in 1943.

this case is an interview with him concerning his past Communist activities. At the present time Williamson's position as Chief of Police at Milford is precarious and it is felt that an interview with him by the FBI might be brought into the controversy by Williamson in an effort to retain his position. It is also noted that Williamson recently appeared before the Committee of the State of New Hampshire Investigation into Subversive Activities and confessed that he was a former member of the Communist Party. Williamson is still Chief of Police at Milford, New Hampshire, but he is not on any Bureau mailing list by name. However, Bureau publications are sent to his department by title. A news despatch dated December 3, 1953, reflected that Williamson had been ousted from two police associations following his exposure as a former Communist.

Mr. McLeod asked the Bureau to look over his answer to Williamson to determine if the Bureau had any objections to the wording of his letter.

Comments:

Inasmuch as Mr. McLeod's letter to Williamson states that he knew him to be a member of the Communist Party at the time he was appointed Chief of Police at Milford since he McLeod was an FBI Agent in that territory at that time, plus the fact that Williamson did not cooperate with the FBI by revealing his past activities, it would appear that McLeod is bringing the FBI into this controversy where it is not necessary. It is believed desirable to advise McLeod by Liaison that the Bureau feels that it should be left out of this matter completely.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that through Liaison the Bureau advise Mr. McLeod that any reference to the FBI should be deleted from his answer inasmuch as the FBI does not desire to be brought into this controversy.

Most certainly - we
strongly resent any
dragging in of the FBI
name or any of all
our employees when it serves
a selfish

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: June 25, 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT:

Before I left for Phoenix, Scott McLeod of the State Department mentioned to me that sometime he wanted to get together with the Director for a chat in order to bring the Director up to date on matters in the State Department. The time was not appropriate to do this when McLeod mentioned the matter and it was suggested when he was in a position to come over he call me again. In my absence, McLeod mentioned the matter to Mr. McGuire today suggesting that possibly Wednesday or Thursday of next week from his standpoint might be a good time if it would be convenient with the Director. McLeod was told we would pass this on.

Additionally, McLeod stated that Secretary Dulles had brought in a New York attorney named [redacted] whose particular function is to act as executive recruiter for Dulles in lining up Republicans who think right for top jobs in the State Department. Some of the jobs entail security propositions and [redacted] has asked McLeod if he might be able to arrange with the Director for [redacted] to come over and see Mr. Hoover for approximately ten to fifteen minutes to outline just what Secretary Dulles has in mind for certain top security type positions in the State Department. McLeod stated that [redacted] request for an interview with the Director is separate and distinct from his own and that anytime convenient with the Director he was sure would be agreeable not only to McLeod's request for an interview, but also [redacted] independent request for an interview. Should the Director desire to see both of these men separately and will indicate the times, we will so advise McLeod.

b6
b7C

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

WILL CALL Mr. O.S. HIM AND SAY Director IS OUT AND A Time when He could See Just re He indicated

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42067
73

RECORDED 30
19 JUL 14 1954

EX-123 EX-123

Right I have a very tight schedule & can't make it in at this time.

Copy 62

July 9, 1954

Mr. Tolson:

RE: SCOTT MC LEOD

Scott McLeod called me late Friday afternoon to advise that he had a possible explanation for the information which I related to him about being toasted as the next Director of the FBI. He stated that he had learned that Drew Pearson has written a special column for an Italian-American newspaper in New York and had referred to McLeod's handling of refugee matters, his arbitrariness, and so forth, and stated McLeod was trying to build himself up as Director of the Bureau. McLeod stated he is trying to get a copy of the clipping and will send it to us. I told him that this couldn't possibly have been the basis for the information which I had.

In this connection, [redacted] told me today that he had been talking to some of the people in McLeod's office and they told him confidentially that McLeod is very much upset and sisturbed over my conversation with respect to his proposed plans to be the next Director of the FBI. [redacted] stated I must have really scared the daylights out of him. I, of course, passed this off.

b6
b7C

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:arm

62-108303-134

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 5, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: W. R. SCOTT McLEOD
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On August 3, 1954, [redacted] furnished the following information which he felt would be of interest to the Bureau. When McLeod first went with the Department of State [redacted] became a consultant to him on security matters. [redacted] stated he made a number of suggestions for the tightening of the Office of Security in the Department of State which McLeod followed at first. [redacted] commented that after McLeod became involved in politics and got outside of the security field [redacted] told him that this was not advisable and would hurt him in the long run. [redacted] then learned that certain elements in the Department of State were out to "get McLeod." He attempted to counsel McLeod in these matters but his advice was not heeded. After a number of instances occurred where McLeod asked for [redacted] advice and then did not follow it, Teeple became convinced that McLeod now felt he did not need advice.

[redacted] advised that in view of McLeod's actions he disassociated himself from McLeod approximately six months ago. [redacted] felt that under the present setup McLeod could not accomplish what he had originally intended to and that he was not in a position to resign since he was dependent upon his income with the Department of State. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated he was most disappointed in the way McLeod was now operating and that he was having nothing further to do with him.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

CWB:lw

RECORDED 3083 03-136
11 AUG 66

SENT DIRECTOR
8-6-54

13 AUG 13 1954

302303-137

55MAR 18 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(SECURITY)

STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY CHIEF R.W. SCOTT MCLEOD SAID TODAY HE WOULD HIRE A COMMUNIST OR SECURITY RISK "IF NECESSARY TO DO A JOB."

MCLEOD TOLD A SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE THAT HE WOULD NOT TAKE THAT RISK IF IT COULD BE AVOIDED. BUT HE SAID, "OUR POLICY IS NOT TO BE SO SECURE WE CAN'T GET THE JOB DONE."

SEN. NORRIS COTTON (R-N.H.) PROMPLY ASKED HOW MANY SECURITY RISKS THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD KNOWINGLY HIRED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS BECAUSE THEY WERE UNIQUELY QUALIFIED FOR NECESSARY JOBS.

MCLEOD CONSULTED HIS AIDES, STARED AT THE CEILING AND SAID, "I CAN'T HONESTLY THINK OF ANY. THIS DISCUSSION HAS BEEN LARGELY HYPOTHETICAL--SOMETHING THAT MIGHT HAPPEN."

"I FEEL REASSURED," SAID COTTON.

MCLEOD, ONETIME FBI AGENT AND FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SEN. STYLES BRIDGES (R-N.H.), IS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS. HE HAS GAINED A REPUTATION IN WASHINGTON FOR HIS TOUGH LOYALTY-SECURITY STANDARDS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

MCLEOD TESTIFIED ABOUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PERSONNEL POLICIES AS THE SUBCOMMITTEE CONTINUED HEARINGS ON A PROPOSAL BY CHAIRMAN HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-MINN.) TO SET UP A BIPARTISAN COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE GOVERNMENTS LOYALTY-SECURITY PROGRAM.

3/11--EG1127A

RECORDED - 76

MAR 1 - 1950

38

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

State of the Nations

Metamorphosis in Washington

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH, Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The career of R. W. Scott McLeod is providing a case example of the fact that the federal government in Washington is also a school which young men enter with preconceptions which they sometimes learn, by practice and precept, to discard.

Mr. McLeod became a recruit to federal service from the Midwest by way of the FBI and the office of Senator Bridges of New Hampshire. At the beginning of his employment in the State Department he construed his loyalty as being to Senator Bridges and Senator McCarthy. He carried this to the point that Secretary of State Dulles ordered his dismissal.

He received a reprieve from that original dismissal order on intervention of the White House. Since then his education has carried him to the point where his superior officers describe him as a young man who "has learned a lot." They say that he has learned, among other things, that an employee of the State Department owes his first loyalty to his employer, not to the senators responsible for his original appointment. He is regarded at the State Department now as a man who practices "positive loyalty" to Mr. Dulles.

That was Mr. McLeod's course No. 1. He got a passing mark on his exam. Course No. 2 was a longer one.

Mr. McLeod came into the department as a "security" officer. He conceived his primary role to be the expulsion of as many former employees as possible. He was diligent in weeding out suspected subversives, alcoholics, New Dealers, Fair Dealers, Socialists, and Democrats. When in doubt he resolved the doubt in favor of dismissal. He even tried to jettison Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, although Mr. Bohlen was a personal friend of Dwight D. Eisenhower, who happened to be President of the United States. It also transpired that some of his "suspectees" were Republicans. One of them turned out to be a personal friend of a man named Herbert Hoover, who happens to be a former President of the United States. But Mr. McLeod built up quite a record for obtaining dismissals.

These operations, belonging to phase one of Mr. McLeod's government studies, earned him the title of "toughest security officer" in Washington. On balance this was to his advantage until last Election Day. But it was a negative achievement. His title was built on getting rid of people, not on building something positive.

Associated Press

R. W. Scott McLeod

Now Mr. McLeod emerges in a new role, and a positive one. He has become the champion of refugees waiting abroad for a chance to find sanctuary in the United States. He proposes that the Congress rewrite the law which promises hope to 214,000 of these persons to make it easier to admit them.

This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that former Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, who wrote the act in its present tough form, also required that Mr. McLeod be made the administrator of the admissions program. Admissions, up to Election Day, were fewer than 13,000 out of the 214,000 authorized.

Mr. McLeod proposes now that Congress waive the requirement that sponsors of prospective immigrants guarantee employment and housing. This requirement, Mr. McLeod says, threatens to prevent achievement of the admission of the 214,000 by the Dec. 31, 1956, deadline provided in the law.

In this new role Mr. McLeod is not only being positive; he is also taking a position popular among big-city Democrats, who represent large foreign-born populations where support for the immigration program is strongest.

Before the present session of Congress is over Mr. McLeod undoubtedly will be a principal witness (perhaps victim would be a more accurate word) before an investigating committee inquiring into the operations of the security program during the first two Republican years. The Democrats, who will run that committee, have their sights zeroed in on Mr. McLeod.

Had Mr. McLeod continued up to the day of his appearance before that investigation to be a specialist solely in the area of getting rid of government employees, he could have expected no mercy from any Democrat. If, in the meantime, he obtains a sharp rise in the granting of visas to refugees he might find a friendly or less than totally hostile reception.

So since Mr. McLeod first came to Washington he has learned not only that a government employee owes first loyalty to his employer. He also has learned that there are two parties in Washington; that it is well to have friends on both sides of the party fence; that there are elections; that after an election changes the control of Congress it can be wise to make a record acceptable to the majority as well as a record favorable to his own party.

Mr. McLeod's second exam comes when he goes before a committee of Congress controlled by Democrats. It would be premature to forecast his marks. He is doing his homework, however, and [illegible] for good ones.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

67-NOT RECORDED
CLASSIFYING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2-2-55
EDITORIAL PAGE

PERS. FILES

McLeod Denies He Will Resign

Scott McLeod said yesterday he has no plans to step out as State Department Chief of Security. McLeod issued this denial when questioned about reports he had been named to an executive post with the Quaker Oats Co. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Donald B. Lourie, head of Quaker Oats, denied these reports at Chicago Sunday. McLeod is in charge of the State Department's security section and also handles the President's refugee relief program. He has been criticized by some members of Congress for his activity in both fields.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

67-NOT RECORDED

PERS. FILES

Wash. Post and Times Herald 34
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date:

55 FEB 28 1955

Copy - 148

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
ROME, ITALY

Date : November 29, 1954

To : Director, FBI SECRET AIR COURIER

From : Legal Attache (110-2)
Rome, Italy

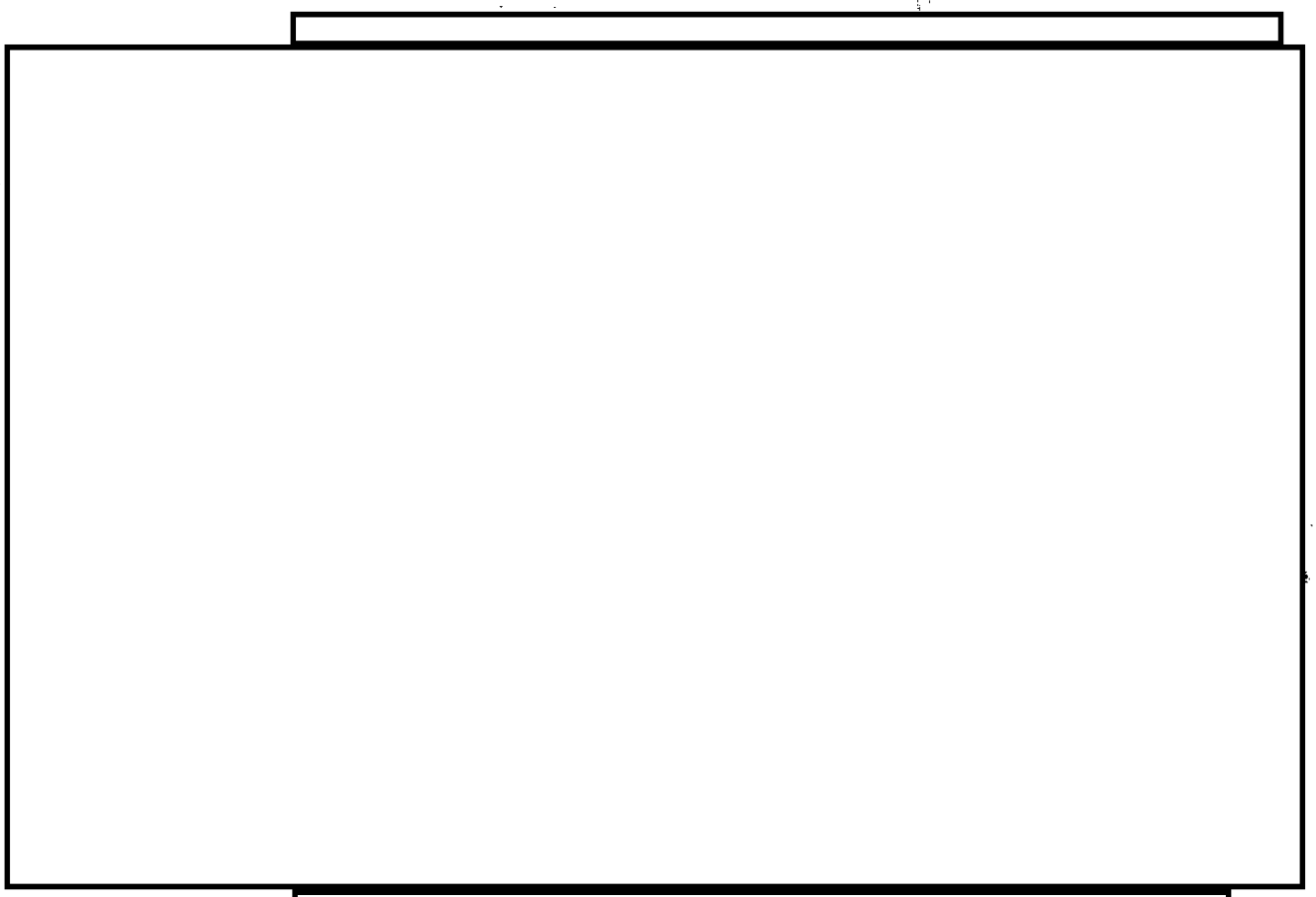
Subject: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS
FOREIGN ECONOMIC MATTERS
SAUDI ARABIA

Attached is a Photostat copy of a 16 page statement by [redacted] dated September 27, 1954, at Nice, France, together with 34 accompanying exhibits (Photostat copies of 10 documents and 24 photographs), which have been furnished to this Office by [redacted] The contents of the [redacted] statement indicate that ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS, multi-millionaire Greek ship owner, had agreed to pay large sums of money to high officials of the Saudi Arabian Government in order to obtain the now well-publicized exclusive agreement with that government in April, 1954, to transport all oil exported from Saudi Arabia. b7C b7D

[redacted] Since, he said, the agreement could affect the security of the United States insofar as its oil supplies were concerned, various officials in Washington were interested in and had been interviewed by himself and others concerned with the matter, including Under Secretary of State, HERBERT HOOVER, JR., and SCOTT McLEOD of the Department of State, Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON. [redacted]

Attachment

JAN 14 1955 99



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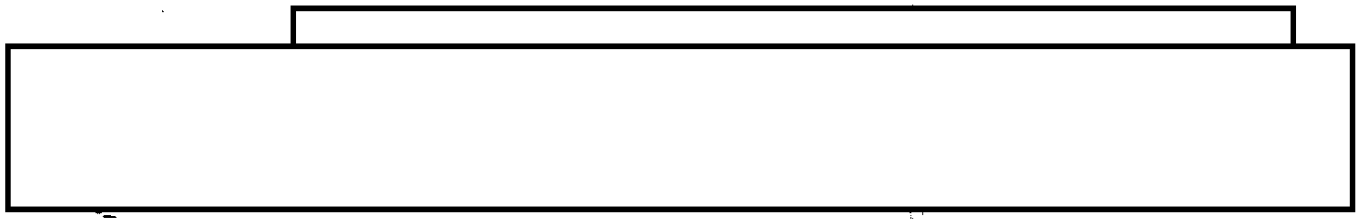

Any further information which may come to the attention of this Office concerning this matter will be forwarded to the Bureau. No copies of the enclosures with this memorandum have been retained in this Office.

PJC:pjc

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Belmont
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Parsons
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
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Gandy

R. W. Scott McLeod

Diplomatically Speaking

Scott McLeod's Duties Cover Wide Area

State Department Official Describes Position

By Selwa Roosevelt

"No one who has this job can hope to win a popularity contest," said R. W. Scott McLeod, Administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

One of the most controversial figures in the Department, the 40-year-old former FBI official admits that he has learned a great deal in the past two years.

"The State Department, like any other venerable institution," he said, "does not take lightly to change, and I'm afraid I did not always use the kid gloves approach."

"I can understand the uncertainties and suspicions of me when I first came here. But I have tried to do the job as well as possible, and I think more and more people in the department are coming to know me and have confidence in this office," he said.

Mr. McLeod says one of the greatest sources of pleasure to him is that since taking office and directing the security program under Gen. Eisenhower's new presidential order, there has not been a single investigation of the State Department.

When asked just what he does, Mr. McLeod laughingly points to the "incoming" basket and says, "My [redacted] job is to keep that

McLEOD AT HIS OFFICE—The controversial State Department official is shown here at his office which is decorated with autographed photographs of the President and Vice President and many high officials in the executive and in Congress.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star D2
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: Sept 12, 1954

17 SEP 30 1954

File

box empty."

Lest this be misleading, however, Mr. McLeod's duties cover a very wide area. Under him are the following divisions: Passport, Visa, the office of consular services (this is the channel through which American interests overseas are protected and this office keeps the records on Americans who disappear behind the Iron Curtain), the Office of Munitions Control, the Office of Inspection, the administration of the Refugee Relief Act, and most important of all, the Office of Security.

Has Two Proverbs

In running these departments, Mr. McLeod has been guided by two Latin proverbs which are to be found on his desk. One is "Magna est veritas et praevalet" (Great is the truth and mighty above all things), and "Illegitium non carborundum est" (Don't let the so and so's wear you down).

"I believe that when you are right, you must stand on it," Mr. McLeod said. "Of course, the question now comes, how do you know when you are right? Each person must answer that for himself, but according to my lights and my training, as I see the truth, that is where I am going to stand."

To understand this much discussed man, one has to go back to Scott McLeod as a child.

He was born in Davenport, Iowa, of Pennsylvania Dutch and Scots ancestry. His father was the local manager for a Midwest oil company.

"We were never rich," said Mr. McLeod, "but my father always made a comfortable living. As a boy we had a house on the edge of town with about five acres of land. Out house was on the "wrong" side of the tracks, but my mother and father were not the type who were bothered about not living in the fashionable part of town.

"Adjacent to us was an area of low income factory workers. Because we had so much land, all the boys from the neighborhood used to come over and play on our football team. I think growing up with those kids was one of the best things that ever happened to me.

This also gave him a chance to learn leadership at a young age, because he was the oldest of three brothers and always captain of the team.

"Another good thing which happened to me, although at the time it seemed tragic, was the fact that we moved a lot as children. Each time I had to build up a new circle of friends. And each time I thought my heart would break—but I survived and with it came a sense of ease with all sorts of people," he said.

This ease is quite apparent now. He is completely frank and talks freely to reporters, rarely dodging behind a "no comment."

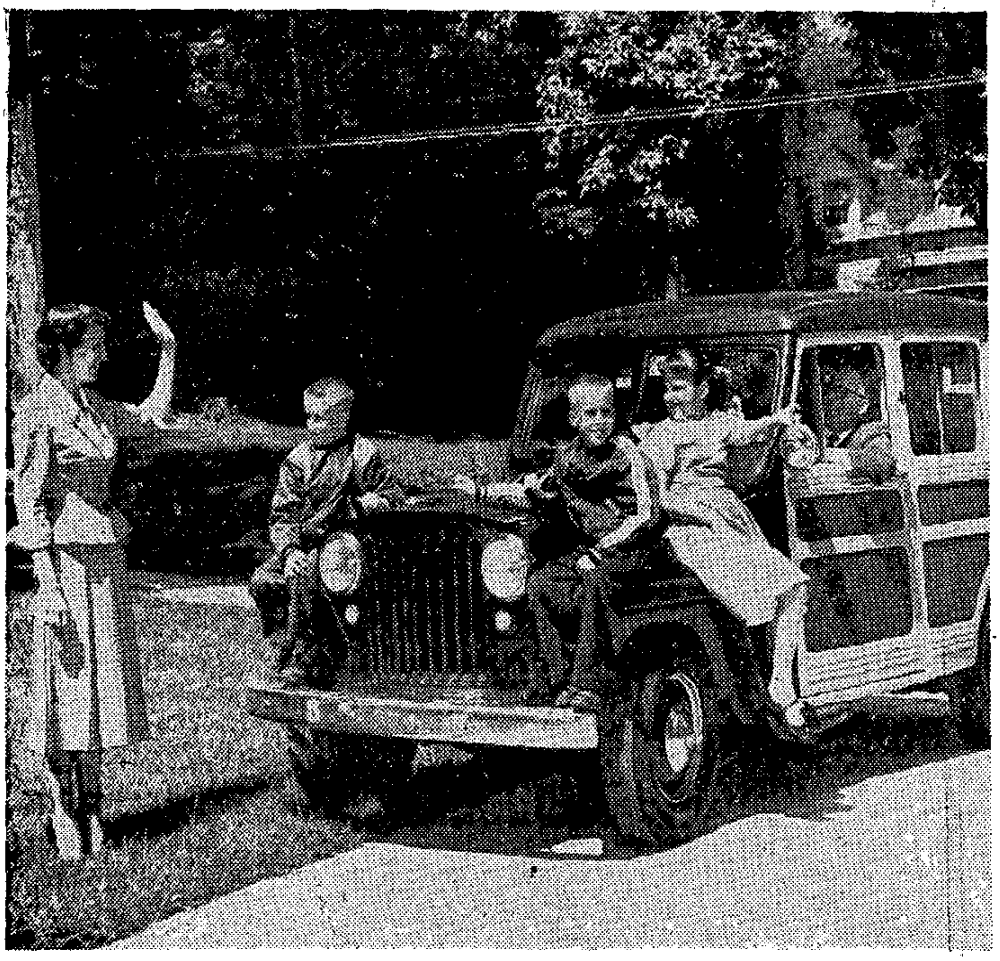
Problems With Press

"Sometimes, I've been too frank with the press," said Mr. McLeod. "And as a result some things I've said have sounded terrible in print and often are quoted out of context."

In recent weeks, the department has assigned to Mr. McLeod's office a special assistant, Mr. Hal Short, who, among other things, will assist Mr. McLeod in the problem of the press.

McLeod's desire to be completely honest with reporters probably stems from his own days on a newspaper. After he finished Grinnell College (which took five years, since he had to stop a while to earn money to finish), he finally landed a job as a reporter on the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

So Scott McLeod became a police reporter and through his job got acquainted with the local FBI agent. About the same time he married Miss Edna Van Pap-



OFF TO WORK—Mrs. McLeod waves good-by to her husband and the children as they leave for work and school.

pelendam, whom he always calls "Pappy."

He joined the FBI in 1942 and from 1943-49 was a resident agent in Concord, N.H. During this time he met Styles Bridges, whose administrative assistant he was later to become.

"It all started when I went in to see Sentaor Bridges to thank him for the bill he was sponsoring for FBI agents to retire at the age of 50 because of the hazards of their profession and to add incentive to their staying in the FBI," said Mr. McLeod.

He joined Senator Bridge's staff in October, 1949, where he remained until March, 1953 when he came to the State Department.

"Working on the Hill was a marvelous opportunity to learn about the various branches of Government. It was then I became interested in the State Department and went to the Japanese Peace Conference as an advisor to Senator Bridges, who was a delegate."

Looking back on his college days, which were during the depression years, Mr. McLeod said he saw something of the leftist movement at its height. Was he ever tempted by their panacea?

"No," he replied. "I think most of us were so busy trying to earn a living and keep body and soul together, we didn't have time for a lot of Communist theory. Those of us who had to scramble and found we could manage became committed to this system.

"In college, I knew a few Marxists and since then my feeling has been strengthened that intellectual Marxists are often lazy people who can't cope with our system. They want a simple answer to all their troubles."

Asked if he thought a youngster who was foolish enough to join a Communist front organization in college should be forever excluded from a Government job, Mr. McLeod replied:

"An isolated incident such as that is not sufficient to turn a person down. What we attempt to do is survey the person's entire past and then to assess it and try to project if in the future he will be suitable for Government employment."

In explaining how the security system works, Mr. McLeod described it as follows:

The data about a person goes to the evaluations branch of Mr. McLeod's department, which recommends for or against clearance. If the person is cleared, then Mr. McLeod never even sees his papers. In case of recommendation against clearance, for a person already

(See McLEOD, Page D-28.)

McLeod

(Continued From Page D-2.)

employed, the papers go to McLeod.

He in turn recommends for suspension or clearance and sends his recommendation to the Undersecretary for Administration, Mr. Charles E. Saltzman, who makes the decision.

The employe gets a letter of charges and 30 days in which to answer on paper. A security counsel makes recommendations to Mr. Saltzman after reading over the written record. If the decision is to dismiss the person, then he is entitled to a hearing before a board. The security counsel conducts the hearing and the board recommends to the Secretary of State.

Denies Fears

Asked what he thought of the criticism that Foreign Service Officers would not dare report what they believed to be the truth for fear that at a later date this might be used against them, Mr. McLeod answered:

"I think this is a terrible indictment of the people in the Foreign Service, and of course, I do not believe for one minute that this is true. If a man has not the courage to report as he sees things, then he should not be in the State Department," said Mr. McLeod.

For a man who can make provocative statements which frequently hit the headlines, Scott McLeod is surprisingly genial and easy-going. He is a heavy-set man crowding six feet and weighs about 200 pounds.

The McLeods and their three children live in Bethesda and lead a very typical, normal American life.

"We scramble around in the morning—all trying to get off to school or to work," said Mr. McLeod. "I listen to the sports news while I shave. I usually get home from work by 7:30 or 8:00 and the children wait up for me to have their supper.

"After dinner, I sometimes play gin rummy with friends while my wife looks at television.

"So you see, I'm just a ordinary citizen trying to do as good a job for my government as I know how."

THE SCOTT McLEODS AT HOME—Mr. Scott McLeod, administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is shown here with his wife Edna, with daughter Ann beside her. The two boys are named Van and Dan and the purebred collie answers to the name of Bonnie.

—Star Staff Photos by [redacted] Routt.

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ROACH

Diplomatically Speaking

Scott McLeod's Duties Cover Wide Area

State Department Official Describes Position

By Selwa Roosevelt

"No one who has this job can hope to win a popularity contest," said R. W. Scott McLeod, Administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

One of the most controversial figures in the Department, the 40-year-old former FBI official admits that he has learned a great deal in the past two years.

"The State Department, like any other venerable institution," he said, "does not take lightly to change, and I'm afraid I did not always use the kid gloves approach."

"I can understand the uncertainties and suspicions of me when I first came here. But I have tried to do the job as well as possible, and I think more and more people in the department are coming to know me and have confidence in this office," he said.

Mr. McLeod says one of the greatest sources of pleasure to him is that since taking office and directing the security program under Gen. Eisenhower's new presidential order, there has not been a single investigation of the State Department.

When asked just what he does, Mr. McLeod laughingly points to the "incoming" basket and says, "My principal job is to keep that box empty."

Lest this be misleading, however, Mr. McLeod's duties cover a very wide area. Under him are the following divisions: Passport, visa, the office of consular services (this is the channel through which American interests overseas are protected and this office keeps the records on Americans who disappear behind the Iron Curtain), the Office of Munitions Control, the Office of Inspection, the administration of the Refugee Relief Act, and most important of all, the Office of Security.

Has Two Proverbs

In running these departments, Mr. McLeod has been guided by two Latin proverbs which are to be found on his desk. One is "Magna est veritas et praevalet" (Great is the truth and mighty above all things), and "Illegitium non carborundum est" (Don't let the so and so's wear you down).

"I believe that when you are right, you must stand on it," Mr. McLeod said. "Of course, the question now comes, how do you know when you are right? Each person must answer that for himself, but according to my lights and my training, as I see the truth, that is where I am going to stand."

To understand this much discussed man, one has to go back to Scott McLeod as a child.

He was born in Davenport, Iowa, of Pennsylvania Dutch and Scots ancestry. His father was the local manager for a Midwest oil company.

"We were never rich," said Mr. McLeod, "but my father always made a comfortable living. As a boy we had a house on the edge of town with about five acres of land. Our house was on the "wrong" side of the tracks, but my mother and father were not the type who were bothered about not living in the fashionable part of town.

"Adjacent to us was an area of low income factory workers. Because we had so much land, all the boys from the neighborhood used to come over and play on our football team. I think growing up with those kids was one of the best things that ever happened to me.

This also gave him a chance to learn leadership at a young age, because he was the oldest of three brothers and always captain of the team.

"Another good thing which happened to me, although at the

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Wash. News
Wash. Star D2
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: SEP 12

time it seemed tragic, was the fact that we moved a lot as children. Each time I had to build up a new circle of friends. And each time I thought my heart would break—but I survived and with it came a sense of ease with all sorts of people," he said.

This ease is quite apparent now. He is completely frank and talks freely to reporters, rarely dodging behind a "no comment."

Problems With Press

"Sometimes, I've been too frank with the press," said Mr. McLeod. "And as a result some things I've said have sounded terrible in print and often are quoted out of context."

In recent weeks, the department has assigned to Mr. McLeod's office a special assistant, Mr. Hal Short, who, among other things, will assist Mr. McLeod in the problem of the press.

McLeod's desire to be completely honest with reporters probably stems from his own days on a newspaper. After he finished Grinnell College (which took five years, since he had to stop a while to earn money to finish), he finally landed a job as a reporter on the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

So Scott McLeod became a police reporter and through his job got acquainted with the local FBI agent. About the same time he married Miss Edna Van Pappelendam, whom he always calls "Pappy."

He joined the FBI in 1942 and from 1943-49 was a resident agent in Concord, N.H. During this time he met Styles Bridges, whose administrative assistant he was later to become.

"It all started when I went in to see Sentaor Bridges to thank him for the bill he was sponsoring for FBI agents to retire at the age of 50 because of the hazards of their profession and to add incentive to their staying in the FBI," said Mr. McLeod.

He joined Senator Bridge's staff in October, 1949, where he remained until March, 1953 when he came to the State Department.

"Working on the Hill was a marvelous opportunity to learn about the various branches of Government. It was then I became interested in the State Department and went to the Japanese Peace Conference as an advisor to Senator Bridges, who was a delegate."

Looking back on his college days, which were during the depression years, Mr. McLeod said he saw something of the leftist movement at its height. Was he ever tempted by their panacea?

"No," he replied. "I think most of us were so busy trying to earn a living and keep body and soul together, we didn't have time for a lot of Communist theory. Those of us who had to scramble and found we could manage became committed to this system.

"In college, I knew a few Marxists and since then my feeling has been strengthened that intellectual Marxists are often lazy people who can't cope with our system. They want a simple answer to all their troubles."

Asked if he thought a youngster who was foolish enough to join a Communist front organization in college should be forever excluded from a Government job, Mr. McLeod replied:

"An isolated incident such as that is not sufficient to turn a person down. What we attempt to do is survey the person's entire past and then to assess it and try to project if in the future he will be suitable for Government employment."

In explaining how the security system works, Mr. McLeod described it as follows:

The data about a person goes to the evaluations branch of Mr. McLeod's department, which recommends for or against clearance. If the person is cleared, then Mr. McLeod never even sees his papers. In case of recommendation against clearance, for a person already

(See McLEOD, Page D-28.)

McLeod

(Continued From Page D-2.)

employed, the papers go to McLeod.

He in turn recommends for suspension or clearance and sends his recommendation to the Undersecretary for Administration, Mr. Charles E. Saltzman, who makes the decision.

The employe gets a letter of charges and 30 days in which to answer on paper. A security counsel makes recommendations to Mr. Saltzman after reading over the written record. If the decision is to dismiss the person, then he is entitled to a hearing before a board. The security counsel conducts the hearing and the board recommends to the Secretary of State.

Denies Fears

Asked what he thought of the criticism that Foreign Service Officers would not dare report what they believed to be the truth for fear that at a later date this might be used against them, Mr. McLeod answered:

"I think this is a terrible indictment of the people in the Foreign Service, and of course, I do not believe for one minute that this is true. If a man has not the courage to report as he sees things, then he should not be in the State Department," said Mr. McLeod.

For a man who can make provocative statements which frequently hit the headlines, Scott McLeod is surprisingly genial and easy-going. He is a heavy-set man crowding six feet and weighs about 200 pounds.

The McLeods and their three children live in Bethesda and lead a very typical, normal American life.

"We scramble around in the morning—all trying to get off to school or to work," said Mr. McLeod. "I listen to the sports news while I shave. I usually get home from work by 7:30 or 8:00 and the children wait up for me to have their supper.

"After dinner, I sometimes play gin rummy with friends while my wife looks at television.

"So you see, I'm just a ordinary citizen trying to do as good a job for my government as I know how."

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ADD 3 SECURITY

HUMPHREY SAID MCLEOD "DID NOT SAY CONCLUSIVELY" THAT SUCH A SECURITY RISK HAD NOT BEEN HIRED.

"I DID SAY CONCULSIVELY, TO THE EXTENT OF MY MEMORY," SAID MCLEOD.

MCLEOD'S COMMENTS CAME AS HUMPHREY CHARGED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM WAS INCONSISTENT. HE CITED THE CASE OF LAND-REFORM EXPERT WOLF LADEJINSKY, CLEARED BY MCLEOD, FIRED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AS A SECURITY RISK, AND HIRED BY THE FOA.

MCLEOD SAID THAT-- WITHOUT REFERRING TO THE LADEJINSKY CASE SPECIFICALLY -- SECURITY STANDARDS ARE VARIABLE FROM JOB TO JOB.

DENNIS FLINN, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY UNDER MCLEOD, SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT FIRED THREE EMPLOYES AS SECURITY RISKS IN CLAENDAR 1954. AFTER HEARINGS ON THEIR CASES.

IN FISCAL 1954 -- JULY 1, 1953 TO JUNE 30, 1954 -- THE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED 2,075 APPLICANTS FOR JOBS AND 3,885 OF ITS CURRENT EMPLOYES, HE SAID.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Washington City News Service

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ADD 4 SECURITY (1252P)

HUMPHREY LATER RETURNED TO THE SUBJECT OF HIRING SUCURITY RISKS, AND ASKED MCLEOD IF HE WOULD HIRE "A PERSON LIKE ALGER HISS" IF HE HAD THE NEEDLY TALENTS AVAILABLE.

"OH, NOW," SAID MCLEOD. "HISS WAS NOT A RISK, HE WAS AN ESPIONAGE AGENT. HE WAS GIVING STUFF TO THE ENEMY."

HE SAID HE MADE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN A DISLOYAL PERSON, WHO IS ACTIVELY TREASONOUS, AND A RISK, WHO MIGHT BE.

HUMPHREY ASKED IF MCLEOD WOULD HIRE A DISLOYAL PERSON IF HE HAD VITAL TALENTS IN SOME "SPECTACULAR" CASE.

"I'D RESIST IT AS HARD AS I COULD" SAID MCLEOD, "BUT THE DECISION WOULD BE MADE AT A HIGHER LEVEL. THE SECRETARY OR THE PRESIDENT MIGHT SAY IT WAS NECESSARY. I WOULDN'T FORECLOSE THAT POSSIBILITY."

"DO YOU FEEL A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS DISLOYAL?" ASKED HUMPHREY.

"I'VE BEEN A GOOD MANY SHADES ON THAT, "SAID THE EX-FBI AGENT. "TODAY, IT'S QUESTIONABLE WHETHER A PERSON WHO IS STILL A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS LOYAL. BUT 15 OR 20 YEARS AGO, THEY HAD SOME HONEST DUPES."

HUMPHREY SUGGESTED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT GRANT HEARINGS, LIKE THE AEC DOES, TO JOB APPLICANTS IT TURNS DOWN WHEN IT FINDS DEROGATORY SECURITY INFORMATION ON THEM. HE SAID THAT OTHERWISE THE INFORMATION REMAINS IN THEIR FILES AND COULD BAR THEM FROM JOBS WITH DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.

THE HEARINGS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY.

3/11--JE155P

McLeod's testimony becomes more and more amazing.

HOOVER

> **R. W. SCOTT McLEOD**, best known to the public for the controversy that attended his sharp pruning of "security risks" from the Department of State, also holds other jobs in the Department that give him considerable power. Last week came disclosure that one of those powerful positions has been trimmed from his domain—the power to inspect overseas diplomatic posts, hear the complaints of State Department employes abroad.

This is the second reduction in Mr. McLeod's authority. Last March, he lost control over personnel at the recommendation of a special commission on reorganizing the Department. At that time, Mr. McLeod himself proposed that inspection power also should be taken from him and lodged with the person directing personnel, but the change was delayed for several months

Mr. McLeod remains a busy man. The "in" basket on his desk is laden with work every morning. He also remains powerful. Still under his control are security, the admission of refugee immigrants, supervision of world-wide consular service, issuance of passports and visas.

An FBI agent from 1942 to 1949, Mr. McLeod was administrative assistant to Senator Styles Bridges (Rep.) of New Hampshire, until appointed to the State Department in March, 1953.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
Jan. 14, 1955

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126 MAR 24 1955

55 MAR 31 1955

McLeod Would Hire Security Risk Under Special Conditions

By J. V. Horner

Scott McLeod, State Department security chief, told Senate investigators today he might be willing under special conditions to hire a security risk.

He told a Government Operations subcommittee, however, that such action would be very rare. Under sharp questioning he said he could not think of any example in the past.

The surprise testimony was offered while Senator Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, subcommittee chairman was asking Mr. McLeod questions relating to the case of Wolf Ladejinsky, who recently was labeled a security risk by the Agriculture Department and later was cleared by the Foreign Operations Administration.

Senator Humphrey did not refer to Mr. Ladejinsky by name but he asked Mr. McLeod how he could reconcile the Agriculture decision with the clearance given by the State Department and FOA.

"Variable in All Cases"

"There is a variable in all security cases," said Mr. McLeod. "Our policy is that we will not be so secure that we can't get our work done. . . . If we sometimes have to hire a security risk to get a job done then we are going to get the job done."

"You don't hire security risks, do you Mr. McLeod?" inquired Senator Humphrey.

"I would not hesitate to do so if it was necessary to get a task done," replied the security director.

Senator Cotton, Republican, of New Hampshire said he assumed the State Department preferred not to take such action and [illegible] witness t[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. McLeod cited as a hypothetical example an individual who might possess knowledge of some obscure language or have special knowledge on a remote geographical area in which some important job needed to be done.

He said if he found two men of equal qualifications for the mission, obviously the choice would be the man who was not a risk. But if there was only one man and he happened to be a security risk, Mr. McLeod said this man might be hired. He emphasized the situation would be very rare and he added that efforts would be made to keep the employe away from activities of a sensitive nature.

Mr. McLeod defined the term security risk as an individual who "probably would violate security—or possibly."

5 Ousters Reported

It was established from testimony of Dennis Flinn, director of the State Department Security Office, that five employes were separated from employment and 228 resigned during security investigations between May 28, 1953, and September 30, 1954. Hearings were conducted for seven and three of those were cleared. One of the seven resigned.

Mr. McLeod told the subcommittee that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the State Department conducted 5,950 investigations of applicants and incumbent employes. He explained in some detail the department procedure, which varies in several respects from procedures followed in other Government agencies.

Senator Humphrey pointed out differences between State Department policies and procedures followed by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. He noted that the AEC holds hearings in probationary cases and asked Mr. McLeod whether the work at State would be jeopardized in any way by following suit.

The witness said he thought there was a "very real possibility" that his department's activity would be jeopardized and that the question should be explored thoroughly before adopting that system. He said, however, that if ample funds were provided and sufficient [illegible] employed, [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
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138 MAR 1 1955

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55 MAR 29 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
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N. Y. Mirror

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Admirers R[illegible] and Old Critics Cheer

Scott McLeod Is Satisfied With State Dept. Security

By ANTHONY LEWIS

When Scott McLeod took over as the State Department's security chief two years ago, he was denounced variously as "a spy for Joe McCarthy" and a ruthless Red-hunter who was using security for political ends and wrecking department morale.

This year some of Mr. McLeod's actions have brought him cheers from former critics and discontented rumblings from his old admirers. He cleared Wolf Ladejinsky for State Department work, for example, and took by the clearance ever under Agriculture Department pressure.

Last week Mr. McLeod startled his old critics even more by telling a Senate committee that he would hire a communist if necessary to get a State job done. A reporter quipped after the hearing: "Scott, Joe McCarthy will have a subpena out for you in the morning."

MR. McLEOD

BETTER UNDERSTOOD

Mr. McLeod has noted the shifting opinions, but he doesn't think he is responsible. He believes he has stayed essentially the same since he took office, but people just understand him better.

"The apprehensions of two years ago about me just haven't worked out," he said today in an interview. "The actual record has alleviated fears.

"Remember that it was a change of administration anyway. (Mr. McLeod took over March 3, 1953.) There was bound to be concern.

EASY CHANGEOVER

"Except for some propaganda, I think this would have been the easiest changeover in history. We have made fewer changes in personnel than in 1933 . . .

"The State Department had two difficult problems. It mushroomed in size just after World War II. Then suddenly security was thrown in, and into the political arena.

"Politicians always exaggerate. The political boys made it appear that everybody was suspect."

Mr. McLeod said the lack of criticism of State's security program recently showed it must be working well—"We were in the spotlight, so if we didn't do things right we'd have heard about it."

He added that he had no personal objection to a broad study of security programs by a special bipartisan body if such a group had enough authority behind it to get the complete picture, including the official Government side. The Administration thus far has opposed such a study.

Mr. McLeod said his reinvestigation of State personnel is now complete for all practical purposes. There will be a continuing re-check of employe files, tho, with about 3 per cent of the staff being reinvestigated at a time.

KIND WORDS

He has not found any unusual number of security risks in the department, Mr. McLeod said. And he added special praise for the "dedication" of Foreign Service officers, who he said work "in conditions overseas that the average American could not put up with."

Mr. McLeod conceded that some of the people who have been described as his good friends on Capitol Hill have raised some eyebrows about him lately.

"There was a period," he said, "when they were saying: 'McLeod has been taken over by the big domes.'"

SEEKS MIDDLE COURSE

Mr. McLeod insisted he has not been taken over by anybody and just wants to steer a middle course.

He has never had the working relationship with Capitol Hill that used to be charged to him, he said, and he believes State should be allowed to run its own security affairs. But he added that he would not get into a public fight with any congressman.

Some of Mr. McLeod's old critics do not agree with his view of himself as a constant in a changing landscape. They say he formerly used security for political purposes in political speeches himself and fed facts to attacking congressmen, whether innocently or not.

These old critics feel strongly that Mr. McLeod has changed, and for the better—toward a more understanding, sympathetic and sophisticated view of security.

Mr. McLeod would agree only to a small change, and then with a joke.

"You'd be a pretty stultified person if you didn't grow in two years of this kind of experience," he said. "But I don't know if I've grown bigger or smaller."

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26 MAR 21 1955

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Post and Herald
Herald Tribune
Date: 3-16-55

COPY - 42

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 10, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF MILTON B. FREUDENHEIM
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
RE FORMER BUREAU AGENTS

Your memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated January 27, 1955, reflects the request by Milton B. Freudenheim, Chicago Daily News, for the identity of former FBI Agents who have continued a career of public service after having started out in the FBI. Freudenheim inquired if we could give him approximately 20 names which would include members of Congress, Federal Judges and others in public life engaged in public service. Mr. Tolson agreed that we could make available to Freudenheim the names of some of our former Agents who are a credit to the Bureau, and he desired to know the identities of those whom you proposed to use. The Director agreed.

By memorandum to you dated February 2, 1955, a list of 20 individuals, former Bureau Agents, were submitted and you were advised that in the event the former Agents listed were approved, the Crime Records Section would review the personnel files of these individuals and prepare suitable data for Freudenheim. You deleted one name from this list of 20 (Thomas J. Donegan). There is attached material compiled as a result of personnel file review on the remaining individuals which is believed suitable to be forwarded to Freudenheim. It is pointed out that there are 18 names in the attached as we have deleted one name from the approved list. This deletion is Honorable Leon Bone, Judge, Vista, California. Bone has been deleted because it is not felt that he belongs in the same category with the other individuals, all of whom are in high and responsible positions. While Bone had a good record in the Bureau, he served many years ago, entering the Bureau in 1911 and retiring in 1936. In 1944, he was appointed to his present position which is merely Justice of the Peace of Vista, California, a very small community just outside San Diego.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached be furnished to Freudenheim.

Attachment

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COPY - 42

MR. SCOTT MC LEOD
ADMINISTRATOR
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULARY AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Scott McLeod entered on duty with the FBI as a Special Agent on June 1, 1942. He was assigned to the Philadelphia Office after finishing his training and shortly thereafter was transferred to Boston. He served in the Concord, New Hampshire, Resident Agency from May 31, 1943 until his voluntary resignation on December 23, 1949, to accept the position of Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Married and the father of three children, the 40-year-old former Special Agent moved to the Department of State in February, 1953, to assume the position which he now holds.

Mr. McLeod was born in Davenport, Iowa, on June 17, 1914. After completing his studies at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, he went to work as a reporter for the Cedar Rapids Gazette in 1938 and worked on general assignment and as a police reporter until he joined the FBI.

67-308305-139

ENCLOSURE

With Corsi

Senator and Fired Adviser Tangle In Noisy Session

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

Edward J. Corsi was counter-attacked by Sen. William E. [redacted] yesterday as a [redacted] consultant strongly denied that. He charged he was treated as an "interloper" and boxed in by Security Administrator R. W. Scott McLeod and his staff when he tried to speed up the refugee program.

In the noisiest session yet of the Senate inquiry set off by Corsi's firing, Jenner defended McLeod in an angry shouting match with Corsi.

Jenner said Corsi's charge that a "security gang" was sabotaging the program, shows that any American trying "to protect the security of his country is going to be smeared with that kind of language."

The Senator told Corsi he "wanted a big hat and wouldn't cooperate with anyone unless you could [redacted] show." He said he was "commend" McLeod.

Jenner, saying he had to the Supreme Court, left room, with Corsi shouting him to come back, and call out, "All the patriotism America does not reside in you and Mr. McLeod."

Subcommittee Chairman William Langer (R-N. Dak.) told Corsi that "in fairness" he could answer in the record. Corsi, a prominent New York Republican, said he regarded Jenner's action as "unbecoming a Senator of the United States."

McLeod, who is administrator of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 in addition to his other duties, said, "I resent the appellation 'security gang'."

"I do not belong to any gang," said McLeod. "I work for the Eisenhower Administration, and we call it a team."

McLeod, a former FBI [redacted] said that without indulging in "name-calling or nastiness," he could refute with facts the Corsi charge that operation of the program has been dominated by "policemen" and a "psychology of security."

Corsi was fired after 90 days in office, and after his security status was publicly challenged by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.).

Corsi said he drew "two hats"—one as "special assistant" to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and one as "deputy administrator" for refugees under McLeod. He has said he "distrusted" McLeod when he entered the Department; McLeod said he never knew that.

Jenner said yesterday that he [redacted]

Corsi told the subcommittee in a closed hearing that "fun (McLeod's) name was used in New York to scare babies."

Corsi said he thought he could work with McLeod as long as he was not McLeod's subordinate. McLeod, however, said he never thought there was any doubt that Corsi was his subordinate, despite his titles and public announcements.

He said he told Corsi, "title-schmitle, what do we care about title? If you want a big title you can have it."

McLeod said, "I now must confess I misled the press" in January in saying Corsi was to coordinate all refugee and migration problems in all programs. He said Corsi wasn't "deluded," and thanked McLeod for having "bailed me with that comment."

Corsi insisted the difference as very real. He said he deeply resented the "stupid" and "malicious implication" that he sought "self-glorification." Said Corsi: "The only glorification I wanted was to put this program over."

He said the department shunted him about without proper instructions, guidance or facilities. Corsi said it hurriedly "bundled me off to Europe" and kept him under "surveillance" through Roy Wade, a special aide to McLeod. Put into the record yesterday were critical reports about Corsi's trip overseas, sent by Wade, a former Texas Ranger and newspaperman.

Support for much of McLeod's position came yesterday from Louis Morhoefer, of Pittsburgh, an unpaid consultant to [redacted] to Europe, [redacted]

International News

SCOTT McLEOD
... the Senator commended him

that the program was being "sabotaged," as Corsi charged. He reported that consular officials said McLeod is "driving us too hard" to interpret the law "liberally."

"Shortcomings" in Administration did hold up the porgram in the beginning and caused lethargy in Europe, said Morhoefer. He said the "poor showing" of the program to date is that the Europeans "defeated themselves" by believing it wouldn't work, and their governments "have failed completely" to give it adequate publicity.

Maj. Gen. A. G. Trudeau, Army chief of intelligence, defended the Army's work in making the 11-step security checks on the program and called them a "minimum." To date, he said, only "8700 cases", have been sent to the Army for two-year security clearances.

Assistant Labor Secretary Rocco Siciliano and Dr. Calvin B. Spencer of the Public Health Service said there are no blockages in their portions of the program.

1-8 MAY 5 1955

PAGE FIVE

0-19

Mr. Tolson
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Wash. Post and Times Herald 1-14
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Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: 4/22/55

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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Tele. Room
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Miss Gandy

YOU CAN'T LICK A CONGRESSMAN

McLeod Had Some Advice for Corsi

By JACK STEELE Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

"You can't win a fight with a congressman or a skunk

Edward J. Corsi—in sworn testimony before Senate investigators—claims he got this pithy advice from Scott McLeod, State Department security officer and administrator of its controversial refugee program.

The advice, according to Mr. Corsi, was offered when he asked Mr. McLeod for help in fending off an attack by Rep. Francis Walter (D., Pa.)—an attack which allegedly led to Mr. Corsi's ouster as the department's adviser on refugee problems.

Mr. Corsi's secret testimony was put into the record late yesterday by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.).

The Senator asked Mr. McLeod, who was on the witness stand, for his comment.

WON'T TALK

Mr. McLeod did not specifically deny it.

He said he couldn't recall using such "colorful language", and had a "slightly different" recollection of [illegible] Mr. Corsi in a phone [illegible]

[illegible] in the testimony read by Mr. Hennings, and he asked Mr. McLeod "what about the friend of yours in Congress who is [illegible]"

[illegible] according to Mr. Corsi's version, then made the crack about congressmen and skunks and added:

"I don't take your part or get in trouble with him and he handles our legislation."

Rep. Walter is chairman of the House immigration sub-committee.

Mr. McLeod did concede that he suggested later to Mr. Corsi that he "withdraw" from his State Department post "with as much grace and dignity as he could."

In fact, he gave this advice to Mr. Corsi March 25—only two days after Rep. Walter wrote a scorching letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles demanding Mr. Corsi's dismissal.

Mr. McLeod explained that he was the one who originally recommended to Mr. Dulles that Mr. Corsi—former New York State Industrial Commissioner—be brought here to help run the refugee program.

ADMITS 'MISTAKE'

But he was willing to admit now he made a mistake, he said sadly.

"I think I was wrong. I should have spent a lot more time looking into his background."

All he knew about Mr. Corsi when he recommended him, he said, was that he was a Republican who was out of a job and who knew something about immigration.

But he soon found that Mr. Corsi wanted to go "freewheeling" with the refugee program.

"I had trouble getting him hitched up," was the way Mr. McLeod put it.

Elsewhere on the Hill:

✔ GRAIN

William G. Herron, chairman of the board of a Los Angeles firm, denied a charge that he intimidated a Government official in seeking to land a contract to build grain elevators in Pakistan. But Mr. Herron said he did warn Howard P. Morrison, project manager on the Pakistan deal for the Foreign Operations Administration, he might be investigated by Congress if he rejected all bids on the project. The FOA was negotiating a contract with Mr. Herron's firm for the project before the Senate investigating sub-committee began an inquiry. The firm had submitted the highest bid. (U.P.)

✔ FARM LOANS

Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said he will urge the Secretary of Agriculture to reconsider [illegible] interest rates charged on emergency disaster loans to farmers by the Farmers [illegible] Administration. FHA revised on inquiry yesterday that it raised its interest rates last Jan. 3 from 3 to 5 per cent. (U.P.)

✔ PROXIES

Sen J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.) proposed that the Senate Banking Committee conduct an "exhaustive study" of methods used in stockholder's proxy fights to gain control of big corporations. He said such fights are becoming more frequent and employing "questionable and perhaps illegal tactics." (U.P.)

✔ PRISONERS

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) said a congressional study of the jailing of American airmen by Red China "may be one way to get more accurate information for the people." Sen. McClellan's investigating sub-committee will hold a closed-door meeting Monday with State Department and Air Force officials to "discuss all aspects of the detention and imprisonment of American airmen by the Chinese communists." (U.P.)

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

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18 MAY 6 1955

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Charges Fly in House

Senators Probe Ouster Of Corsi, Hear McLeod

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A Senate investigation was opened today into the administration of the 1953 Refugee Relief act, and the summary dismissal of Edward J. Corsi the man hired to direct it.

Within an hour after meeting to consider demands for an investigation, a Senate Judiciary *subcommittee had voted unanimously* to undertake it and called its first witness, Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, to testify in secret session.

The inquiry was voted unanimously by the five of the six subcommittee members present on the broad question of the administration of the refugee law, rather than the narrower one of Mr. Corsi's dismissal, but it became immediately apparent that the Corsi ouster would be thoroughly gone into.

Mr. Corsi, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who discharged him and now is engaged in a public controversy with him, "and any other witnesses Senators may wish to call" will be heard as soon as possible in open session, the subcommittee chairman, Sen. William Langer, R., N. D., said.

Sen. Langer noted that Mr. Corsi had suggested to Sen. Harley H. Kilgore, D., W. Va., full committee chairman, that administration of the law be investigated, and that this would be done.

"This law is very important to our foreign relations," Sen. Langer said, "because other countries agreed to receive refugees if the United States would do so. It now becomes a question of the good faith of the United States."

He said he had figures showing that up to April 1 only 16,713 refugees had been admitted to the United States under the law, which proposed admission of 209,000 such persons and granting permanent residence here to 5,000 more aliens already here under temporary visas.

After Mr. McLeod had been questioned in closed session for two hours, Sen. Langer announced that Mr. Corsi would appear before a similar closed session at 2 p. m. tomorrow. It is expected that Mr. McLeod will be recalled after that, possibly in open session.

Sen. Langer, stating that there definitely will be public

Continued on page 9, column 1

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
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N. Y. Herald Tribune 1
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Date: _____

18 MAY 5 1955

Corsi

(Continued from page one)

hearings, added: "We're going to try desperately to clean up the whole thing this week."

Part of the difference between Mr. [illegible] and Mr. McLeod, [illegible] said, is on "interpretation" of the figures on the number of refugees admitted.

Mr. Ogd. Sen. Langer said, "gives a strict interpretation" in saying that only 1,044 refugees have been admitted; Mr. McLeod, in his much higher figures, includes relatives of persons already in the United States.

Talking to newsmen and before television cameras after his session with the committee, Mr. McLeod said he actually had approved more than 3,700 visas for actual refugees, although only 1,044 of them had been taken up.

McLeod "Surprised"

He also said he "surprised" by statements of Mr. Corsi, saying his relations always had been "pleasant" with the ousted official and that "I had no intimation he felt this way."

Mr. McLeod said he "feels strongly" that Mr. Corsi's charge that he (McLeod) had "sabotaged" the refugee law is "untrue." He said the law is "rather difficult" and that he personally had recommended changes to "smooth out" administrative difficulties. As to Mr. Corsi's charges, he said: "I prefer not to be a party to a controversy if I can avoid it."

The interrogation of Mr. McLeod today was "polite," [illegible] senators attending it reported, despite the criticism of the witness expressed publicly by some of them.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings jr., D., Mo., a member of the subcommittee and one of those demanding the investigation, recalled that the law had been passed at the insistence of President Eisenhower and over vigorous objection in the Senate Judiciary Committee and on the floor. The program, he said, had been a "complete failure" under the direction of Mr. McLeod, who he charged had neither the training nor experience for the post.

Before [illegible] the committee, Mr. McLeod noted that he had been administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs for six months before the refugee law was passed.

"I didn't ask for the job—Congress gave it to me," he said, referring to the fact that the law put its administration under his bureau.

The controversy meanwhile broke out anew in hot debate on the floor of the House.

[illegible] Rep. T. James Tumulty, D., N. J., touched off the [illegible] debate—so angry that Speaker Sam Rayburn, [illegible] had to pound for order—with a denunciation of Secretary Dulles for what he called his "shabby treatment" of Mr. Corsi, for which he declared the Secretary should "apologize to the American people."

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings, R., Calif., reminded Rep. Tumulty that Mr. Corsi had been attacked by a Democrat, Rep. Francis E. Walter, Pa.

"Do you repudiate Walter?" Rep. Hillings demanded.

"Do you agree with what Dulles has done?" retorted Rep. Tumulty.

"I'll answer that when you answer my question," replied Rep. Hillings.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman, R., Mich., who charged that both Democrats and Republicans are "afraid of the Italian vote" in the Corsi case, demanded order. The Speaker directed Reps. Tumulty and Hillings not to talk at the same time.

Rep. John W. McCormack, Mass., the Democratic leader, then took o[illegible]

Corsi in [illegible]

"It is not a question of repudiating Walter," he said. "The fact is Corsi was hired by a Republican administration and fired by a Republican administration."

[illegible] number of posts dealing with immigration matters under both Presidents and a former top aid to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in New York, Mr. Corsi today denied reports that he had intended to use publicity derived from his refugee post to aid him in running for Senator from New York next year.

"This is a mean, despicable whispering campaign that Mr McLeod and his colleagues are now waging against me in Washington, not having the courage to say anything in public," Mr. Corsi said. "I would think that if the State Department were honest and had courage they would make these [illegible] come out in Congressional hearings so I can sit on them."

Mr. Corsi's ouster was denounced in statements by two House members in addition to those who took part in the floor discussion, amid a demand for a House investigation, as well as the [illegible] now under way.

Rep. W. H. MacDonald, D., Mass., called the ouster "absurd and offensive," declaring the "real reason" for it was Mr. Corsi's attempts to cut red tape and admit more refugees to this country. He offered a bill to liberalize the existing law.

Rep. B. F. Sisk, D., Calif., announced he will introduce a resolution calling on the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to investigate the "continued mal-administration and bungling of our [illegible] laws."

The "dismissal" of Mr. [illegible] was criticized in New York yesterday by Adolf A. Berle jr., state chairman of the Liberal party, who said a "narrow group of extremists" forced out Mr. Corsi because they did not want even what he called the "alien-baiting" McCarran-Walter act to become workable. The Liberal statement was made despite the fact that when Mr. Corsi ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket in 1950, he had been promised and later was refused the Liberal indorsement.

In a filmed interview televised in Milwaukee tonight, Rep. Reuss urged his constituents to send their protests over the Corsi matter to him and [illegible] that New York [illegible] Mr. Dulles.

Associated Press wirephoto

Chairman William Langer (left), R., N. D., and Thomas Henning (right), D., Mo., of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee looking into the dismissal of Edward J. Corsi, talking with Scott McLeod, its first witness, yesterday.

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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

State Department Tried 'Fast One,' Corsi Claims

BY L. EDGAR PRINA

Edward J. Corsi says that the State Department tried "to pull a fast one" by firing him "before the White House could find out about it."

He told CBS television audience yesterday on "Face the Nation" that he does not believe President Eisenhower or any other White House official knew he was going to be dismissed as special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles on refugee and migration problems.

Mr. Corsi, a prominent New York Republican, was dropped by the department on Easter Sunday after 90 days in office. The department said he tried to assume too much authority. Mr Corsi lays his ouster to pressure from Representative Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, who has accused him of Communist front associations. Mr. Corsi has denied the Walter allegations.

The former aide of Governor Dewey reiterated his belief that R. W. Scott McLeod, administrator of the Refugee Relief Act, is "unfit" for his job. And he challenged Mr. McLeod's testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee last Friday.

Mr. McLeod told the Senators that on March 16 he offered Mr. Corsi these alternatives: Withdraw "gracefully and with dignity" from Mr. McLeod's program and take a job checking on havens for refugees in Latin America, or take the p of deputy administrator Mr. McLeod.

Declaring that Mr "deliberately misled" committee, Mr. Corsi n th he never "indicated t e any desire on his part t I should resign."

The Italian-born immigration expert said he "seriously questioned" whether Mr. McLeod recommended him for the State Department post.

"Mr. McLeod added my name to a list of 17 names and I was seventeenth on the list," he observed.

But although he did not think Mr. McLeod wanted him especially, he charged that the refugee program administrator "thought he could have me as a smokescreen, as a piece of window dressing, so I might appeal to large groups of people who believe as I do in the humane, liberal approach to the immigration question."

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date:

18 MAY 5 1955

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DORIS FLEESON

Mr. Dulles and His Troubles

Corsi Affair, on Top of Yalta Data Release, Puts Secretary on the Spot With Congress

In the normal course of politics the Dulles-Corsi affair would by now require a blood sacrifice. Important elements in Congress need reassurance regarding the conduct of the Secretary of State and in several States powerful political factions require expiation.

No Republican can get elected President without carrying New York State, which Mr. Dulles' actions have now placed in doubt next year. The only reason it is not so fatal to Democrats is that they can usually depend upon the solid South.

There also will be a United States Senate seat at stake in New York next fall. Republicans had looked forward hopefully to replacing the venerable Herbert Lehman. The setback is more serious because there are so few places in which Republicans stand a chance of making those gains which would enable them to recapture control of the Senate.

There are several other States in which voters of Italian extraction have a major voice in politics and will be influenced by the treatment of one of their most distinguished representatives, Edward Corsi. These include New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and possibly California. In two of these, Connecticut and California, freshmen Republican Senators will stand for re-election next year and are already under heavy fire from the Democrats.

Secretary Dulles made a tactical error in associating himself so directly and personally with Mr. Corsi. Mr. Dulles did this because he was unwilling to attack the real root of the troubles with the refugee program, and that is its administrator, Scott McLeod. Mr. McLeod is the former assistant to Senator Bridges, and friend of Senator McCarthy, who got his job during the appeasement era. The program Mr. McLeod administers is at the halfway point in time but less than 8 per cent of the 214,000 authorized immigrants have actually reached this country.

Mr. Dulles hired Mr. Corsi, an old friend and former Republican candidate for Senator and Mayor of New York City, to mollify the growing criticism of this record. It was natural that Mr. Corsi, who deeply believes in the purposes of the act, should run afoul of Mr. McLeod.

Where Mr. Dulles burned his bridges behind him was when at a press conference at which he attempted to explain the Corsi firing, he attacked the character and ability of his former friend. Mr. Corsi had no choice but to fight back vigorously and with full consciousness of his own considerable political stature.

President Eisenhower sought as usual to dismiss the Corsi affair simply as a departmental quarrel. But the fact that Republican National Chairman Hall, himself a New Yorker, quickly sought an interview with Mr. Corsi and endeavored to smooth things over proves the political concern of which President Eisenhower sooner or later cannot avoid taking notice.

Mr. Dulles must soon answer questions about this affair before a Congress controlled by Democrats he has already deeply offended with the circuitous release of the Yalta papers. Responsible sources declare that Mr. Dulles will blame the Yalta papers release on his own Assistant Secretary in charge of public affairs. Actually Mr. Dulles is making no friends with either of these matters. Loyalty is a cardinal virtue among politicians. While they may carry it to excess sometimes, men in Government who are always blaming their subordinates earn neither their respect nor their liking.

The question mark is the President. His orders have been that his cabinet officers must get along with Congress and Mr. Dulles' relations with that body are rapidly.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
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18 MAY 5 1955

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139 APR 2 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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Public Hearings Tomorrow

Corsi States Case on the Hill Today

(See Jack Steele's article on Page 33.)

A Senate sub-committee summoned ousted immigration expert Edward J. Corsi today to air his grievances against his old friend John Foster Dulles and the Administration's refugee program.

The refugee sub-committee got off to a fast start yesterday with quick closed-door questioning of State Department security chief R. W. Scott McLeod. It continued the pace today by calling Corsi (at 2 p. m. EST) to back up his charge Mr. McLeod "sabotaged" the refugee law. Mr. McLeod has denied the accusation.

Chairman William Langer (R., N. D.) said the inquiry probably will move into public hearings tomorrow. He said the sub-commitee will try "desperately" to end the investigation this week.

"GOOD JOB"

Also invited to testify today was Lieut. Gen. Joseph E. Swing (ret.), chief of the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was expected to be questioned on Mr. Corsi's charge that only 1044 actual refugees had reached the United States in 16 months of operation of the 1953 Refugee Act.

Meanwhile, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah), member of the sub-committee and sponsor of the 1953 act, said the refugee program is "moving slower than I'd like, but under all the circumstances is doing a good job."

But he said the delay was not due to any opposition to the law.

Sen. Langer's quick action—he quizzed Mr. McLeod on 23 minutes' notice—promised an early public rehash of the politically-sizzling Corsi case and a re-examination of the 1953 bill.

BARRAGE OF CHARGES

The Italian-born Corsi has charged in a barrage of statements that an "intolerant minority" in Congress and the State Department caused him to be eased out of his job as special assistant to Secretary Dulles. He said these persons "sabotaged" the law which allows admission of 214,000 refugees and other above-quota immigrants by the end of 1956.

Mr. McLeod, former FBI agent and onetime aide to Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.), said after two hours of questioning by the sub-committee yesterday that he "feels strongly" that the sabotage charge is "not true."

He said his relations with Mr. Corsi in the State Department had been "pleasant" and he was "surprised" by Mr. Corsi's [illegible] him. (UP)

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130 APR 25 1955

18 MAY 5 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: APR 14

COPY - 42

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 2, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

Your memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated January 27, 1955, reflects the request by Milton B. Freudenheim, Chicago Daily News, for the identity of former FBI Agents who have continued a career of public service after having started out in the FBI. He inquired if we could give him approximately twenty names which would include members of Congress, Federal judges and others in public life engaged in public service. Mr. Tolson agreed that we could make available to Freudenheim the names of some of our former Agents who are a credit to the Bureau, and he desired to know the identities of those whom you propose to use. The Director agreed.

Set forth below is a list of former Bureau Agents who may be considered in connection with Freudenheim's request. In the event the former Agents listed below are approved in this connection, it is anticipated that Crime Records Section will review the personnel files of those individuals and prepare suitable data for Freudenheim:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. Scott McLeod
Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State

[redacted]

GMP:rm

26 MAY 4 1955

COPY - 42

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

February 2, 1955

[redacted]

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RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-mentioned names be considered in connection with Freudenheim's request. Suitable background data will be prepared concerning those former Agents who are approved.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "O.K." H.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955 7

Public Hearings Tomorrow

Corsi States Case on the Hill Today

(See Jack Steele's article on Page 33.)

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126 APR 1 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News ✓
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Date:

Results surveyed 4/18/55 (re Corsi)

26 APR 26 1955

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Mr. Tolson
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Miss Gandy

ADD .11 CORSI

THE SUBCOMMITTEE BEGAN QUESTIONING MCLEOD BEHIND CLOSED DOORS [illegible] LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR'S NOTICE.

CHAIRMAN LANGER SAID THE INVESTIGATION WILL MOVE QUICKLY INTO PUBLIC HEARINGS. HE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL CALL ANY WITNESSES ITS MEMBERS WANT, INCLUDING DULLES, MCLEOD OR CORSI.

LANGER SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO "MAKE A COMPLETE AND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE (1953 REFUGEE) ACT."

HENNINGS WHO REQUESTED THE INVESTIGATION, PRAISED CORSI'S RECORD AS AN IMMIGRATION EXPERT UNDER PRESIDENTS HOOVER, ROOSEVELT AND EISENHOWER, AND SAID CORSI WAS BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON "BECAUSE HE WAS RECOGNIZED AS AN OUTSTANDING EXPERT."

"MR. CORSI SAYS HE HAS MET WITH OBSTACLES IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT," HENNINGS SAID. "WE BELIEVE HE SHOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO TELL US WHAT THE OBSTACLES WERE."

HENNINGS SAID THE "REAL ISSUES" IN THE OPERATION OF THE REFUGEE ACT, NOT THE "DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MR. CORSI AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE."

HOWEVER, HE SAID, THE DISMISSAL OF CORSI BY DULLES "MAY BECOME IMPORTANT AS WE PROCEED."

MCLEOD, BEFORE ENTERING THE MEETING IN LANGER'S OFFICE, TOLD A REPORTER HE DID NOT ASK FOR THE JOB OF RUNNING THE REFUGEE PROGRAM. HE HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF EXPERIENCE IN THIS POST.

"CONGRESS GAVE ME THE JOB--I DIDN'T ASK FOR IT," SAID THE FORMER FBI AGENT AND SENATORIAL AIDE.

"I'D BEEN THERE SIX MONTHS WHEN THIS LAW WAS PASSED WHICH DEFINED ME ADMINISTRATOR OF THIS ACT AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS"--MCLEOD'S MAIN STATE DEPARTMENT JOB.

26 APR 26 1955

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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 12 CORSI

CORSI'S OUSTER WAS DENOUNCED IN SEPARATE STATEMENTS ISSUED BY REP. T. H. MACDONALD (D-MASS.) AND B.F. SISK (D-CAL.)

MACDONALD SAID IT WAS "ABSURD AND OFFENSIVE." SISK SAID THE "REAL REASON" FOR CORSI'S DISCHARGE APPARENTLY WAS THAT HE WAS TRYING TO CUT RED TAPE SO THAT MORE IMMIGRANTS COULD BE ADMITTED UNDER THE REFUGEE RELIEF ACT.

SISK ANNOUNCED HE WOULD INTRODUCE A RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY TO INVESTIGATE THE "CONTINUED MAL-ADMINISTRATION AND BUNGLING OF OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS."

MACDONALD INTRODUCED A BILL TO REVAMP AND LIBERALIZE THE IMMIGRATION PROGRAM.

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ADD 13 CORSI

AFTER MORE THAN TWO HOURS OF CLOSED-DOOR TALK WITH MCLEOD, LANGER ANNOUNCED THAT CORSI WOULD TESTIFY IN CLOSED SESSION AT 2 P.M. EST TOMORROW.

LANGER TOLD NEWSMEN THERE WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY BE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE ISSUE LATER.

"WE'RE GOING TO TRY DESPERATELY TO TRY TO CLEAN UP THE WHOLE THING THIS WEEK," THE NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN SAID.

HE SAID PART OF THE CORSI DISPUTE, OVER HOW MANY REFUGEES HAD BEEN ADMITTED IN 16 MONTHS OF THE ACT, "IS JUST A QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION."

LANGER SAID CORSI "GIVES A STRICT INTERPRETATION" WHEN HE SAYS ONLY 1,044 REFUGEES HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO THE U.S., WHILE MCLEOD ADDS THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ADMITTED UNDER THE SAME ACT AS RELATIVES OF PERSONS ALREADY IN THIS COUNTRY.

MCLEOD EXPLAINED TO NEWSMEN THAT THE 1953 REFUGEE ACT ACTUALLY ALLOWED ABOUT AS MANY RELATIVES AS REFUGEES--AND THE RELATIVES WERE EASIER TO PROCESS. THE FIRST 22,500 RELATIVES ADMITTED, HE SAID, DID NOT HAVE TO SHOW THEY WERE ASSURED OF JOBS AND HOUSING BEFORE ENTERING THE COUNTRY.

HE SAID 16,713 PERSONS HAD ENTERED THE U.S. UNDER THE ACT BY APRIL 1, BUT ADDED THAT HIS ONLY RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO ISSUE VISAS TO THEM--WHICH HE HAD DONE FOR 24,810 PERSONS. AFTER GETTING A VISA, HE SAID, IT IS UP TO THE ALIEN TO GET TO THE U.S. BY HIS OWN MEANS OR THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

MCLEOD SAID HE HAD ISSUED MORE THAN 3,700 VISAS FOR PERSONS DEFINITELY CLASSIFIED AS REFUGEES, THOUGH ONLY 1,044 HAVE ENTERED.

MCLEOD, FACING TV MOVIE CAMERAS, SAID, "I WAS SURPRISED BY THE QUOTES I SEE IN THE PAPERS" FROM CORSI. "I DIDN'T HAVE ANY INTIMATION HE FELT THIS WAY," SAID THE STOCKY EX-FBI MAN.

HE SAID HIS RELATIONS WITH CORSI IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN "PLEASANT."

MCLEOD WAS ASKED ABOUT CHARGES BY CORSI THAT HE HAD "SABOTAGED" THE REFUGEE LAW.

"I FEEL STRONGLY THAT'S NOT TRUE," MCLEOD REPLIED.

"OBVIOUSLY, WE FEEL WE ARE DOING A GOOD JOB UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, TRYING TO MAKE THIS RATHER DIFFICULT LAW WORK. THE LAW PROVIDES ADDITIONAL QUOTA NUMBERS, BUT THE CATEGORIES IN WHICH THEY ARE PLACED MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO ADMIT THEM."

MCLEOD SAID HE HAD RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN THE LAW TO A HOUSE IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE "TO SMOOTHE OUT ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES."

PRESSED FURTHER ABOUT CORSI'S CHARGES, MCLEOD REPLIED, "I DON'T LIKE TO BE A PARTY IN A CONTROVERSY IF I CAN AVOID IT."

Both Parties Score Dulles For Ouster Of Corsi

GOP Club Fears It Will Cost Party N. Y. in '56; Celler Blames McLeod

By William Galbraith
United Press

Republicans and Democrats yesterday accused Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of "cowardly buckling," "shameless surrender," and "a disgraceful flip-flop" in ousting Edward J. Corsi as State Department immigration expediter.

Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said State Department Security Chief Scott McLeod is "the villain in this piece." He called McLeod a "stooge" of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and charged Dulles dismissed Corsi "so as not to offend McCarthy or to alienate the McCarthy group in the Republican Party.

International News Service quoted Celler as saying of Dulles, in a telephone interview from [illegible], N. Y., "I can't [illegible] a man with a letter heading [illegible] name."

McLeod refused to [illegible] on Celler's charge. But he told a reporter that "my association with Mr. Corsi has been entirely pleasant . . . he was made a valuable contribution . . . to our administration of the Refugee Relief Act."

Corsi also declined to comment on Celler's statement. But he told a reporter that he feels he was a victim of the same methods that "the Communists, Nazis and Facists use to intimidate people and force them into submission."

He said he will decide today or Monday whether to accept a substitute job which Dulles offered him. Friends predicted he will reject it.

Corsi has been accused by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and coauthor of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, of having associated in the past with Communist front organizations. Corsi has denied this, and the State Department said Friday that there is no question about his "security" status.

Corsi said the real reason for his dismissal was that he had offended Walter and others by fighting for liberalization of the immigration law. He said Dulles told him simply that there is no sense in continuing the controversy with Walter—"that it didn't do anybody any good."

"I am a controversial figure," said Corsi, "and it is easier to get along without a controversial figure."

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) said Corsi's dismissal "is a shameless surrender to the opponent of immigration law reforms . . . a capitulation to the apologists for the racial and national discrimination built into the McCarran-Walter Act."

Recalling that Corsi had served under former Republican Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for many years as New York State Industrial Commissioner Lehman said the way in which he was "mercilessly

See CORSI, Page A-10 Col. 1

Corsi Feels Leaders Of GOP Let Him Down

Corsi tells New York Post he feels Republican leaders let him down. Page A-10.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NOT RECORDED
126 APR [illegible] 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: APR 1 9

26 APR 26 1955

Dulles Scored in Corsi Case

CORSI—*From Page 1*

sacrificed" by Dulles is "an insult to the people of New York."

Here's the way other people saw the ouster:

New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javitz, a Republican—"a setback" to *enlightened immigration policy.*"

John Lamula, executive secretary of the Lower Manhattan Republican Club in New York—"a disgraceful flip-flop . . . will cost the Republican Party many thousands of votes in 1956 and possibly the loss of New York and several doubtful states."

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, (R-N. J.)—demanded Dulles give a "full explanation" why he suddenly decided to oust a man whom he described only three months ago as "the best qualified man in America" to handle refugee and immigration problems. Referring to "[illegible] charges, Frelinghuysen asked: "Are we witnessing a new McCarthyism from the Democratic side?"

Americans for Democratic Action—the dismissal of Corsi "marks the Eisenhower Administration final repudiation of its promise to liberalize the immigration laws."

Corsi was brought to the State Department three months ago as a special assistant to Dulles on immigration problems. His appointment was interpreted by some—as a move to curb some of McLeod's power and to speed up the admission of refugees under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act. McLeod, in addition to being State Department security chief, is administrator of the Refugee Relief Act. The act authorizes admission of 214,000 refugees by 1956, but only 13,056 have been actually admitted to date.

Celler charged McLeod had been trying to "torpedo the Refugee Act" by administering it in a way that made it very difficult for anyone to qualify for admission. He apparently ran afoul of McLeod by fighting for more liberal rules. "Cowardly buckling by Dulles" sealed Corsi's fate, Celler asserted.

Friends said Corsi also feels Dulles "surrendered" by dropping him from the post instead of standing firmly behind him.

Corsi himself said Dulles told him all men in public life are subject "to these things"—that he himself had had experiences like this."

Corsi said he is not interested in the job itself but in his good name. He said he would welcome the opportunity "to be free," and made it plain he intends to continue his fight against restrictive immigration policies.

"I certainly intend to keep up this fight on my own—this fight for humanitarianism in our immigration policy," he said. "I am not being cowed by Mr. Walter or anybody else."

Corsi said he had learned how it feels to be "killed off without any hearing."

"One person just says you are a criminal. Nobody finds out if you are a criminal or not, but immediately you are ostracized from the community."

file 140-7876-A 6-Mar

WASH. POST AND TIMES HERALD A 1 & A1

APR 10 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mrs. Roosevelt

Corsi Case Proves Fear of McCarthy Is Still Here

HYDE PARK—I wonder how much longer the Administration is going to think it wise, the minute there is an attack by some member of Congress, to get rid of the person involved, no matter how valuable a public servant that person may have been in the past or how valuable he might well prove to be in the future. The attack is usually made because of an independent opinion expressed or because of an independent action taken.

I have in mind, of course, the abrupt dismissal of Mr. Edward J. Corsi as special assistant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on refugee and immigration problems

• • •

I AM a Democrat and would certainly evaluate with a good deal of objectivity the way a job is handled by a Republican liberal. I have watched Mr. Corsi's work on refugees and immigration for a long time and I can only say that even tho Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania is a Democrat I think Mr. Corsi knows more about the subject—which the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act so badly mishandled—than does Mr. Walter, one of the co-authors of the legislation.

As for Mr. Scott McLeod, administrator of the Immigration Act, I can't think of anyone whose background has provided him with less understanding of the whole situation. Mr. Walter and Mr. McLeod evidently felt that they wished to get rid of a public servant who happened to disagree with them. So they began to find things in Mr. Corsi's past which tied him to communist organizations.

I haven't the remotest idea whether he may have mistakenly contributed to an organization that turned out to be communistic. That has happened to a great many people. He may even have worked [illegible]

any member of Congress. Mr. Dulles has stated, and so has the President, that there is no question of Mr. Corsi's loyalty. That is kind and truthful, but we hardly needed to be reassured.

The fear of McCarthy is still with us, tho we may try to think of his power as being at an end. I was hopeful that it might at least be reduced to the point where we would have no more dismissals of this type, but I am very much afraid that I hoped for the impossible. This type of treatment of appointees does not build strong and fearless public servants.

I say I don't know and I hope it didn't happen to him, but even if it had it would not warrant the treatment that has been meted out to him in this present state department situation. His record of fine public service in the Republican Party over a long period of years stands for all to read.

If Mr. Walter and Mr. McLeod have been successful in getting him out of this particular State Department appointment, where they felt he has interfered with them, then again it has been shown that it is possible for people with special interests of their own to hurt the general interest of our country.

• • •

IT is a curious thing these days how difficult it seems to be for heads of departments to stand up for their appointees if a breath of suspicion is cast on them by

[illegible] RECORD
26 APR 5 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Date:

26 APR 26 1955

Corsi to Visit White House on His Job Ouster

Dulles' 'Old Friend' Must Decide on Taking New Post

BY MARY McGRORY

Edward J. Corsi, outgoing deputy administrator of the Refugee Relief Act, had appointments today at the White House and the State Department to find out why he was losing the job which so suddenly became "temporary."

The former United States immigration commissioner and long-time industrial aide to former Gov. Dewey of New York must also decide whether or not to take "an equally important assignment," another temporary one "involving a lot of travel" which was offered to him by the State Department pending security clearance.

Uncertain, but plainly disenchanted by the turn of events which had reduced him from his late December status as Secretary Dulles' "old friend" and the "best qualified man in the United States" to solve refugee law problems, to yesterday's status as an expendable 90-day appointee, Mr. Corsi told The Star last night:

"I came down here relying solely on the honesty and integrity of Mr. Dulles."

Old Backer of Dulles

An Italian immigrant and a familiar figure in New York Republican circles who once campaigned for Mr. Dulles for the Senate, Mr. Corsi said, "If I had known it was to be a 90-day job, I never would have come down." He first heard his appointment would expire next Sunday from remarks made by Mr. Dulles on Tuesday.

Since he was introduced by Mr. Dulles to a press conference in December as special assistant on immigration, Mr. Corsi has been the target of repeated attacks by Chairman Walter of the House Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee. The Pennsylvania Democrat has accused Mr. Corsi of membership in "Communist" organizations. Mr. Corsi has denied the charges.

The Associated Press reported this morning that Mr. Walter, who was at his home in Easton, Pa., said he had no comment on the development.

The State Department's decision not to renew Mr. Corsi's appointment was revealed by The Star late yesterday.

Security Influence Denied

However, Assistant Secretary of State Loy Henderson wanted him "clearly to understand it was not a matter of security clearance," Mr. Corsi told reporters.

"I was officially informed by Mr. Henderson," Mr. Corsi said, "with the department's apologies—that as of Sunday, my so-called temporary appointment expires. I was told that since my clearance was not yet completed I would not be continued in my job as Deputy Refugee Relief Act Administrator, but that the Secretary wanted me for an equally impo[illegible]

See CORSI, Page [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NOT REC D
26 APR [illegible] 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: APR

CORSI

From First Page

[illegible] involve a lot of travel."

Mr. Corsi said he had not made up his mind whether to continue or not.

"As to what I think of all this," he said, "I want to withhold my comment until later."

Once apparently a prospect for appointment as Secretary of Labor, Mr. Corsi has not received strong administration support in his present difficulties. The White House declined to comment on the situation, describing it as "a State Department matter."

Mr. Corsi, a frequent outspoken critic of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, was sworn in as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State on January 13. In an interview given to The Star at the time, he expressed high hopes that the Refugee Relief Act, long bogged down in red tape, could be made to work.

Walter Opens Attack

Early in March, at an open hearing on revision of the bill, Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, suggested that perhaps Scott McLeod, the State Department security chief, who is written into the law as administrator, might be being "eased out" and Mr. Corsi was "being eased in."

At that, Representative Walter, who is also chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said he was very disturbed at the prospect and cited Mr. [illegible] membership of two "Communist" organizations, the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the National Lawyers Guild.

He declared that Mr. Corsi, for 10 years industrial commissioner for New York, had been "rammed down Dulles' throat by Dewey and that crowd."

Mr. Corsi denied he had ever been a member of either organization, and Mr. Walter subsequently admitted he had been in error about the National Lawyers Guild charge. He withdrew this citation and added two others: The Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights and the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Mr. Corsi also denied these charges.

Backed by State Department

The State Department rallied to Mr. Corsi's defense with a statement that Mr. Corsi's presence in the State Department was an indication that Mr. Corsi met the department's "high standards of existing laws and regulations."

Mr. Corsi told The Star that it was his feeling that Mr. Walter "just doesn't want me around."

A week later the White House replied rather tersely to queries about Mr. Corsi's status.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty simply said that Mr. Corsi was working for the Secretary of State and that he (Hagerty) had "no indication at all that that assignment will be changed."

Invited to Testify

Mr. Walter, meanwhile, invited Mr. Corsi, via the press, to testify before a congressional committee. Mr. Corsi, however, [illegible] never received any invitation. There were rumors on Capitol Hill that Mr. Walter intended to call Mr. Corsi before Congress, but Mr. Walter told The Star that he thought "maybe Mr. Dulles will take care of it himself." Yesterday's developments appeared to confirm the prediction.

Mr. Walter said he thought Mr. Corsi had disqualified himself as administrator of the Refugee Relief Act both because of his associations and also because of his often-expressed opposition to the McCarran-Walter Act, which, he said, "applies the same standards."

HIS JOB BECAME "TEMPORARY"—Edward J. Corsi discusses his removal as Secretary of State Dulles' special assistant on refugee and immigration problems at his Arlington home early today.—AP Photo.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 13, 1956

FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO SEE THE DIRECTOR
BY MR. SCOTT MCLEOD, STATE DEPARTMENT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On February 13, 1956, Mr. Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, contacted Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section and advised that he would like to visit the Director some time this week for about 10 minutes. Mr. McLeod returned to the United States on Friday night, February 10, 1956, from a three-week trip to Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Philippines. On this trip he was accompanied by Congressman Francis Walters (D. Pa.).

Mr. McLeod stated that he is bringing a gift for the Director from Colonel Telesforo Tenorio, Chief of Police, Manila, Philippine Islands. (Gift is a box of cigars.)

Mr. McLeod is leaving on Friday, February 17 for Geneva to attend a conference.

Bureau records reflect that Colonel Tenorio is a graduate of the 31st Session of the National Academy. Relations with him are cordial. (1-401?)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison be advised of the Director's decision in this matter so that it can be relayed to Mr. McLeod.

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6 FEB 16 1956

OHB:djeff
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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Holloman (detached & sent Chron. Dk)
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Bartlett

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

16 Democrats Ask Ouster of McLeod

By Vincent J. Burke
United Press

Seven of New York's Democratic Congressmen called yesterday for the ouster of State Department Security Chief Scott McLeod as head of the United States refugee relief program.

They also told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that President Eisenhower's lack of "leadership" is partly to blame for the "obvious failure" of the program to admit 214,000 anti-Communist refugees and others to this country.

The congressmen said that as of April 22 the State Department had issued only 26,237 immigration visas under the two-year old program. They noted that it is scheduled to expire at the end of next year.

The Democrats also denounced the Refugee Act itself, saying it treats refugees as if they were merely "so many pounds of meat."

Their charge was the latest in a series of Democratic attacks on McLeod and the Act since the abrupt dismissal of Edward J. Corsi as chief adviser to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on immigration problems.

The [redacted] filed a statement with the Senate Subcommittee, which is studying possible changes in the Refugee Act. It was signed by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, and all other members of the New York Democratic delegation except Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N. Y.).

Rooney is chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee handling funds for the State Department.

The New York group urged the Senate subcommittee to approve legislation to revamp and streamline the refugee program. It also called for the replacement of McLeod with "an administrator with the necessary administrative ability and the necessary understanding of the purposes of this Act."

The Congressmen said McLeod has demonstrated his "inability" and "unwillingness" to carry out the law. They said he never has treated the program as an "emergency" measure, but instead has insisted on "magnification of detail" to hamstring the program.

The lawmakers said the act contains so many roadblocks to the admittance of refugees that it is "impossible to administer." It put some of the blame for this on Mr. Eisenhower.

"We cannot refrain from attaching some blame to the President for this state of affairs," the Democrats said. [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 24 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald 2
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: MAY 16 1955

5-27-55 (95)

PERS. FILES

tion of the act, but has shown no leadership in converting his words into deeds."

The Congressmen specifically proposed revisions in the law's provisions calling for investigations of refugees and the requirements for homes and jobs for them. It said they go far beyond the requirements of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

New Row Foreshadowed

Lehman to Offer Bill Today to Oust McLeod as Head of Refugee Program

By Robert Barkdoll
United Press

Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) announced yesterday he would introduce legislation today to oust State Department Security Chief Scott McLeod as head of the controversial United States refugee program.

Foreshadowing a new row, Lehman denounced present administration of the program as a "bureaucratic nightmare." He said McLeod and others in charge of the project take the position that the fewer refugees admitted to this country the better.

The New York Democrat offered his proposal as one of a series of amendments to the much-criticized 1953 Refugee Relief Act. He said they are designed to rescue a law which Congress intended to be "a great undertaking in humanitarianism."

Lehman made clear his action stemmed from the "most unfortunate and regrettable" dismissal of Edward J. Corsi as chief adviser to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on immigration problems. He said Dulles "must yet fully account" for Corsi's ouster.

Lehman proposed that administration of the refugee program be placed under a full-time State Department administrator who would not be subject to the bureaucratic control of any division chief."

His legislation also would drop a requirement that a two-year "security history" be compiled for all refugees admitted to this country.

Under present law, no refugee may be admitted until a United States citizen guarantees that a home and a job are awaiting him. Lehman proposed that religious or other organizations be permitted to make this pledge as well as individuals.

His bill would extend the refugee program four years beyond its present December 31, 1956, expiration date and provide for the entry of an additional 15,000 refugees in Spain and North Africa. Present law permits the entry of 209,000 from Western Europe and Turkey.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 147-2616-17

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date:

26 MAY 10 1955

February 7, 1957

Mr. Scott McLeod
Administrator
Bureau of Security and
Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

I have received your kind letter of February 1, 1957, concerning this Bureau's activities in the case involving Jack Soble, et al., and I want you to know that your generous remarks mean a great deal to me.

Too few people, of course, realize the seriousness of the espionage threat to our country, and we can only hope that such incidents as the arrests of the Sobles and Jacob Albam will assist in alerting the public. An enlightened citizenry will make all of our jobs much easier in this respect.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Liaison Section

MAILED 3
FEB - 7 1957
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. McLeod is a former Special Agent, EOD 6/1/42, resigned 12/23/49. Bufiles reflect the Director sent a letter of appreciation to McLeod for assistance by personnel under his supervision in connection with WFO on passport matters on 8/14/56.

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FEB 19 1957

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEB 1 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After spending considerable time in an effort to protect the Secretary's discretionary authority in the passport field, it was with a deep sense of gratitude that I read the press release of January 25, 1957 and the attached background data concerning the arrest of Jack and Myra Soble and Jacob Albam.

I feel sure that the reference to the Department's action in this case will be of real assistance in clarifying for the American public the stand which we must take in the best interests of the United States and its citizens.

May I express my deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Scott McLeod
Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

62-308303-141

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEB 8 1957

EXP PROC.
FEB 4 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

cc-Liaison Section
Mr. Shroder

August 14, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Mr. Scott McLeod (orig.)
Administrater
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

Representatives of our Washington Field Office have brought to my attention the splendid cooperation afforded them by certain personnel under your supervision.

I have been advised that employees of the Visa Office; namely, [redacted] have cheerfully rendered invaluable assistance to Agents of this Bureau in connection with our review and processing of information contained in Soviet and satellite passports. I would appreciate it if you would convey to each my sincere thanks for his wholehearted cooperation and assistance.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

1 cc - Washington Field Office - This letter is being transmitted to Mr. McLeod in response to the recommendation contained in your letter 8-1-56 captioned "Soviet and Satellite Passports, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," your file 65-7315.

Tolson
Nichols
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Holloman
Sandy

62-99272
cc - 67-308303 (McLeod)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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(6)

CONFIDENTIAL

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(note: Bufiles contain no derogatory information on [redacted] McLeod was a Special Agent of the Bureau from 1942 until 1949. He resigned on 10-30-49 to accept a position as administrative assistant to Senator Styles Bridges. His record while in the Bureau was satisfactory.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 22, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: R. W. SCOTT McLEOD
ADMINISTRATOR
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 3-22-57 Deputy Director Jack Minor, Office of Security, which comes under McLeod's office, advised Liaison that normally when a person is nominated to an ambassadorial post, the Secretary of State requests a full FBI investigation of the nominee. Minor said however that in connection with the recent nomination of McLeod as Ambassador to Ireland, State does not desire an FBI investigation in view of McLeod's continued employment with State.

Minor said that State feels the White House would accept what has already been done by the Bureau by way of investigation of McLeod in connection with his employment by the Bureau, and if investigative reports made by the Bureau prior to McLeod's Bureau employment could not be made available a memorandum summary is desired.

Mr. Minor requested that this summary be furnished at the Bureau's earliest convenience.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be routed to the Administrative Division for the preparation of a suitable summary of McLeod's Bureau personnel file. This summary, which should cover the Bureau investigation of McLeod, should be forwarded to the Liaison Section for delivery to State.

JMF:balbal
(5)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

CLASS

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

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Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Washington Scene . . . . By George Dixon

His Lordship Comments

"SCOTTIE," as most folks hereabouts call Scott McLeod, has every reason to believe that President Eisenhower is about to name him the new Ambassador to Ireland. The State Department's security chief is not an overly timid type, but he was understandably nervous about a kiltie-nicknamed Presbyterian from Iowa being sent to old Erin.

Dixon

That is, he was nervous—until Robert Briscoe, the Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin, reassured him.

The Lord Mayor told the ex-FBI agent in his quiet, cultured brogue:

"We are a cultured, civilized people. Ireland is completely without blemish in its treatment of minorities."

His Lordship added: "No man ever finds his religious beliefs a handicap in Ireland."

"Even in politics," he postscripted dryly.

Everybody at the State Department seems assured that the Scots-named administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs has the Irish Ambassadorship in the bag, but I am not going all the way out on the limb with them because of my past record. One of my most painful fluffs was the prediction that Phil Regan, the night-club singer, was to be made Ambassador to Ireland.

I KNOW nobody cares about it at this late date, but I have a defense. Here's how I was lured into it:

A fellow with a very Irish name, who was about as close to Harry Truman as one could get, told me the appointment was on the President's desk waiting to be signed.

Another fellow with a very Irish name, known as one of Truman's chief liaison men on Capitol Hill, told me it would reach the Senate momentarily.

And least but not last, Phil Regan told me himself.

I was so convinced by the multiple corroboration that I virtually had Mr. Regan jigging down O'Connell st., crooning, "O, shake the hand of your Uncle Mike, and this is your Cousin Kate—," and to this day I can't guess what slipped up. I was told that Mr. Truman turned against the Irish warbler when he opened the Democratic National Convention and blew the fifth line of "The Star-Spangled Banner," but that hardly seems sufficient provocation.

If Scott McLeod makes it, however, he is assured he will always have a hand ready to help him. Lord Mayor Briscoe invited "Scottie" to come to him with his troubles "in the improbable event that you ever find any in Ireland."

THE LORD MAYOR was more optimistic than ever about the way "Scottie" would be received by the Irish when he learned of the Ambassador-apparent's background. Although the subversive-screener does not look too rustic, he used to be a farm reporter on the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

"Ireland is principally an agricultural nation," observed the Lord Mayor. "Mr. McLeod will find himself on familiar ground."

Mr. Briscoe was not told about this, but "Scottie" has still another bond with the Irish. His father used to work for a meat-packing plant that started in Ireland.

And as for bonds: Mr. Briscoe made me feel a very distinct one with him.

I loved his recital of how he and a handful of cohorts took over the Irish Consulate in Manhattan for the old IRA and held it until stormed by New York cops. But the thing that most endeared him to me was that he pronounced a certain South American country the way I do.

My bride has railed that it makes me as cloddish as the oafs who say "Eyetalian" and "Ayrab," but me and the Lord Mayor of Dublin make the Argentine rhyme with mine.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald A15
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAR 29 1957

NOT RECORDED
APR 3 1957

SE 41

March 27, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

RE: MR. ROBERT W. SCOTT MC LEOD

An applicant-type investigation was conducted by this Bureau concerning Mr. McLeod during 1942. During the course of the investigation, business associates, social acquaintances, neighbors and others commented favorably as to Mr. McLeod's character, reputation, associates, loyalty, general standing and ability. They highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

Mr. McLeod entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1942, as a Special Agent, Grade CAF 9, $3200 per annum. After a period of training he performed investigative duties in the Philadelphia and Boston Offices of this Bureau. Mr. McLeod submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business December 22, 1949, to accept another position. At the time of his separation he was receiving a salary of $6600 per annum in Grade GS 12. His services were satisfactory and nothing of a derogatory nature was known concerning his character or integrity during the period in which he was an employee of this Bureau.

FBI REC'D-READING ROOM MAR 27 10 53 AM '57

Memorandum prepared for the Liaison Section for transmittal to the Department of State via Liaison.

[redacted]

File review disclosed no reason to omit statement regarding services and character.

MA:bg/GCC:fil (9)
67-308303

See cover memo Callan to Rosen 3/26/57 re "Robert W. Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State."
GCC/FIL

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 3/26/57

FROM : Mr. Callan

Tolson
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Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
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SUBJECT: ROBERT W. SCOTT MC LEOD
ADMINISTRATOR
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont dated March 22, 1957, which stated that Deputy Director Jack Minor, Office of Security, Department of State, had requested the reports of the applicant investigation made by the FBI prior to McLeod's employment if they were available and if not, a memorandum summary. This request was made in connection with the intended appointment of McLeod to the position of Ambassador to Ireland.

There are no investigative reports concerning Mr. McLeod's pre-employment investigation by the Bureau. At the time McLeod was investigated in May of 1942, the Bureau was utilizing teletype summaries from the field in lieu of investigative reports.

There is attached a memorandum advising that an investigation of McLeod was conducted by the Bureau in 1942 prior to his employment by the Bureau and that the investigation covered his character, reputation, associates, loyalty, general standing and ability. The memorandum further reflects McLeod's service in the Bureau and the fact that he resigned voluntarily, and that his services were satisfactory, nothing of a derogatory nature being known concerning his character and integrity while he was employed by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be delivered to the Liaison Section in order that it may be furnished by a representative of that section to Mr. Jack Minor, Deputy Director, Office of Security, Department of State.

62-308303-143
Searched
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/28/57 Memo handed to Minor OKH

Enclosure

GCC:fil (6)

cc - Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bartlett

APR 8 1957

THREE
CLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 1, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

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SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD
FORMER BUREAU AGENT
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

On 4-1-57 Miss Lorene Baier in the office of Mr. H. Roemer McPhee of the White House contacted Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section and requested a service write-up on Mr. McLeod, currently Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Administrative Division for appropriate handling.

OHB:bal
(5)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Administrative Division
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett

Service write-up attached.

4/5/57 Service write-up detached & handed to Henry Roemer McPhee White House. OHB

07-308303-144

1 APR 2 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 4 APR 11 1957

April 4, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

RE: MR. ROBERT W. SCOTT MC LEOD

Following a pre-employment investigation, Mr. McLeod entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1942, as a Special Agent, Grade CAF 9, $3200 per annum. After a period of training he performed investigative duties in the Philadelphia and Boston Offices of this Bureau. Mr. McLeod submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business December 22, 1949, to accept another position. At the time of his separation he was receiving salary of $6600 per annum in Grade GS 12. His services were satisfactory and nothing of a derogatory nature was known concerning his character or integrity during the period in which he was an employee of this Bureau.

Memorandum prepared for the Liaison Section for transmittal to the White House.
O. H. Bartlett

APR 4 2 11 PM '57
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

File review disclosed no reason to omit statement regarding services and character.

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MA:bg (5)
67-308303

APR 10 1957

67-NOT RECORDED

NLE
per LLD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 10, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]

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I was advised by a very reliable informant that a three-man inspection team has been inspecting the Security Office of the State Department which was headed by McLeod, that one of the inspectors has confided that he was appalled at what he has run into and that there was trouble in the front office occupied by McLeod, [redacted] where considerable drinking was going on, that [redacted] had a bar in his desk and invited the inspector to have a drink with him, that McLeod had a refrigerator in his office which could be used for no other purpose than to serve drinks, that there are things in the Security Office that would make one's hair curl, that it appeared there was an effort being made to make the Security Office a super "sleuthing" outfit, and that the recommendation was going to be made that the office limit itself to personnel security matters and that it not seek to supervise contacts with other agencies.

b6
b7C

It was further stated by my source that recently [redacted] announced that [redacted] would handle publicity for the Security Office, that there was a memorandum in the file from [redacted] indicating that [redacted] was a good guy and it was desired that he be assigned and was cast in such phraseology that the only answer could be yes, that there had been other memoranda which had been sent to the Security Office for clearances phrased in this way where the Security Office could do nothing but give the clearance or close up shop.

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 144

cc-Mr. Belmont
LBN:jmr
(3)

6 JUL 12 1957

INVESTIGATION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 24, 1957

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] dropped by the Reception Room today and asked that the Director be advised it appears he will be given the [redacted] position in the State Department which is now occupied by [redacted] This position is Deputy to Roderic L. O'Connor, who is taking Scott McLeod's position of Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. [redacted] stated he has made out the necessary application forms and unless there are appropriation problems that would prevent their employing someone from the outside, he feels certain he will be given this position.

He stated that Roderic O'Connor will take over McLeod's position on next Wednesday, May 29, 1957, and that [redacted] will be expected to be "integrated" shortly thereafter which would leave his position open. In regard to the reference to [redacted] apparently [redacted] was referring to [redacted] being moved into some other position in the State Department.

On April 11, 1957, [redacted] had advised that he had made application for the position of Administrative

FCH:edm
1 - Tele Room

Continued --

b6
b7C

Number 30

1 MAY 31 1957

Officer of the Courts. He told me today that there was a delay in this position being filled and he could not afford to continue waiting for that position and he decided to take the position in the State Department.

[redacted] merely wanted the Director to be kept advised of his activities.

b6
b7C

RECORDED 13

Searched 35
Numbered 35

1 MAY 31 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

...sh Ties Hurt By Norman Case

By Drew Pearson

The complex maze of statements, Senate speeches, and diplomatic notes fired back and forth in the case of the Canadian Ambassador's suicide make it extremely difficult to know just who is telling the truth.

Pearson

Truth in this case is particularly important because it involves relations with two important nations: 1, Canada, perhaps our most vital neighbor; 2, Ireland, another strong friend, to which Scott McLeod has just been appointed Ambassador.

McLeod is in charge of the State Department office which allegedly OKd release of the data on Canadian Ambassador L. Herbert Norman, as a result of which some opposition to his appointment has arisen in Ireland. Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) has asked for an investigation.

One question is whether McLeod and his State Department security Division have been cooperating with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in conducting a McCarthy-type witch-hunt.

In addition, Canada charges that we were meddling in her affairs by trying to decide whom she should have as Ambassador to Egypt.

Just what is the truth?

Denial No. 1—Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi denies the above. Defending his Internal Security subcommittee on the Senate floor, he said:

"There were two hearings held. They were not investigations of Ambassador Norman but of personnel in our State Department."

The Truth — The record does not bear this out. It shows that State Department personnel, namely John K. Emmerson of the U. S. Embassy in Beirut, was questioned for the sole purpose of embarrassing Ambassador Norman. Counsel Robert Morris gratuitously read into the record the derogatory FBI report against Norman, then proceeded to ask Emmerson question after question about Norman: When he last saw him, what friends he had, whether he ever criticized the United States, whether he criticized United States policy in the Mideast. Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) joined in the heckling.

Denial No. 2 — The State Department denied that it had ever OKd publication of the record on Norman, claiming only the testimony of John Emmerson was released. It's difficult, however, to see how the two could be separated.

Denial No. 3 — The subcommittee issued a statement: "The transcript was cleared for publication by the State Department." Later, Senators withdrew this statement.

The Truth—When the Senate issued this statement, Robert Cartwright, assistant to Scott McLeod and acting chief of the State Department Security Division, phoned Committee Counsel Robert Morris to say he was being put on the spot. Morris was very consoling. He assured his friend he was doing all he could to stop the subcommittee's statement.

The statement was then withdrawn, but not stopped.

Cartwright was with the FBI 21 years. He left the FBI to come to the State Department four years ago, about the time McLeod became security officer. He is the brother of Msgr. Cartwright of St. Matthew's Cathedral, is a close friend of both McLeod and Morris, was even present when the Senate testimony on Ambassador Norman was taken.

Cartwright, however, did not act alone. Roderic O'Connor, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and the man Secretary Dulles has appointed to replace McLeod, went with Cartwright to the Senate Subcommittee and OKd the release of Emmerson's testimony, even though they must have known how difficult it was to separate this from other matters pertaining to Norman.

Denial No. 4—J. Edgar Hoover issued a statement: "The FBI has not made available to the Senate Security Subcommittee any reports or files or information pertaining to the late Egerton Herbert Norman."

The Truth—The Senate Subcommittee asked the State Department to get the Norman report from the FBI, the FBI gave it to the State Department, and the State Department then gave it to the Senate Subcommittee.

Denial No. 5—Sen. Eastland, defending himself before the Senate, emphasized that Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, who had defended Ambassador Norman, urged publication of the second Senate hearing of March 21. This was published even after the Canadian government had protested against publication of the first hearing, March 12.

The Truth — Sen. Watkins did urge publication of the second hearing over which he had presided and in which he had tried to clear Norman. By that time the damage was done by insertion of the FBI report in the first hearing of March 12. Watkins described the FBI reports as based on "hearsay evidence."

"Was there any evidence in your two-hour visit with him (Norman) in Beirut that he was sympathetic with the Communists?" he asked Emmerson.

"None whatever," replied Emmerson. "Absolutely none."

NOTE—Final question is how much Scott McLeod, newly appointed Ambassador to Ireland, was involved. This will be dealt with in a later column.

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NOT RECORDED
138 MAY 9 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 19 1957

PERS. FILES

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Tolson
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KICKING FURNITURE

The British newspapers have been carrying on, you might think it mattered to them who is American ambassador to Ireland.

Scott McLeod, a controversial figure, has been appointed to the post by President Eisenhower and has been accepted by the Irish government. This is a private matter between the United States and Ireland.

But the British press has echoed the somewhat partisan cry in this country against Mr. McLeod's "injustice" in removing from our State Department of some persons considered security or loyalty risks. This also is a domestic issue, whatever its merits, and no particular concern of the British.

In an apparently frenzied search for additional material, some of the British newspapers are scornful that we should send an "Irish cop" to Ireland. They call Mr. McLeod a "cop" because he was once an FBI agent. This, again, is none of their particular business and even if Mr. McLeod had been a town constable, what of it? Humble beginnings are not usually held against a man in this country, or Britain either.

The uproar is not characteristic of the British and indicates a disturbed state of mind. They have been forced to reexamine their position in the world. Their view of their future prestige must seem darker to them than it actually seems to us.

That condition of mind will adjust itself in time. We depend upon the innate poise and self-reliance of the British people.

But meanwhile there's an evident feeling of frustration and a tendency to take it out on us. Like the man who kicks the furniture around because he's just lost another argument with his wife. It's an emotional release.

We think that, as in the case of superheated criticism from some others among our traditional friends, much patience is called for. There's no real reason for all the heat. This, too, will pass.

NOT RECORDED
128 APR 22 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 4-22-57

0-14 (7-56)

Papers Abroad Assail McLeod

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—The Conservative Daily Telegraph today denounced appointment of Scott McLeod as United States Ambassador to Ireland, calling it "flat-footed diplomacy." "Just because American policemen are Irish, is this good enough reason for appointing an American policeman as United States Ambassador to Dublin?" it asked in an editorial.

"Presumably President Eisenhower thinks it is.

"For otherwise he would surely not have named Mr. Scott McLeod, former FBI agent and State Department security officer for the post.

"Mr. McLeod came to the State Department in the early days of the Administration as an acknowledged partisan of the McCarthy wing of the Republican Party.

"In the words of Mr. Dulles' latest hagiographer, his appointment as security officer 'seemed to keep (Sen. Joseph) McCarthy and his allies off the Department's neck.'

(A hagiographer is a writer of lives of the saints. A new biography of Dulles by John R. Beal was published last week.)

"It does seem flat-footed diplomacy in the most literal sense to elevate to ambassadorial rank a man who failed so disastrously as State Department policeman."

The Telegraph editorial then referred to the suicide in Cairo of Canadian Ambassador Herbert Norman "after repeated but wholly unfounded accusations of Communist sympathies by a congressional committee."

"That this latest and most tragic example of damage still being done by McCarthyism should coincide with such gratuitous honor for one of McCarthy's most energic agents will disturb most Americans quite as much as it shocks friends of the United States abroad," it said.

In Dublin, the Irish Times expressed hope that the United States Senate will block the appointment of McLeod as Ambassador to Ireland.

The independent Times, which is friendly to Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's Government, said editorially:

"If we cannot fairly blame Mr. De Valera for giving his agreement to the nomination, we can only at this stage express the hope that the American Senate will refuse its consent to the appointment.

"The Department of External Affairs could hardly have been expected to foresee the wave of disapproval which has followed his (McLeod's) nomination," said the paper. "But it must have had some inkling of his reputation—enough, anyhow, to inform the Prime Minister that his appointment was unlikely to improve Irish-American relations.

"It is humiliating to find that the United States Embassy in Dublin regarded as a dumping ground for a man whom his political party desires either to reward for dubious services rendered or, conceivably, to get out of the way of doing further mischief.

"We should be sorry she (the United States) thinks so little of a nation which has contributed greatly to her blood and advancement as to send it an ambassador of whom such meager good has been heard and so much ill."

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Roach
Baumgardner

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Wash. Post and Times Herald Final
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 4-12-57

Rev. 9-7-56)

Tolson
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Belmont
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Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
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Appointed Envoy to Ireland

McLeod Facing Quiz in Senate

Some Democratic senators today planned intensive questioning of Scott McLeod, President's Eisenhower's nominee for ambassador to Ireland, when his nomination is considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

They indicated they particularly want to question Mr. McLeod, administrator of the State Department Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, on his office's role in events leading up to the furor over Canadian diplomat E. Herbert Norman, who committed suicide in Cairo, Egypt, last week.

Mr. Eisenhower sent Mr. McLeod's nomination to the Senate yesterday. Although there was no immediately announced opposition, several Senators said they were reserving judgment until after Mr. McLeod's appearance before the committee.

No date was set to consider the nomination. Mr. McLeod is now in Geneva representing this country at a meeting of the Inter-Government Committee for European migration.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), a committee member, said, "of course, we'll want a general review of his administration of the refugee program, security matters, and so forth."

Also Sen. Humphrey said, "there are many questions that need to be asked about the matter" of the Norman incident.

—United Press Photo.

Securities & Exchange Commission Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong testifies before the Senate Internal Security Committee yesterday on the flow of foreign capital into the United States.

Sen. Humphrey said he understood Mr. McLeod's deputy, Robert F. Cartwright, gave the Senate Internal Security sub-committee an o. k. to make public testimony in which sub-committee counsel Robert Morris said Mr. Norman had former communist connections.

The incident stirred protests in Canada that grew bitter after Mr. Norman's suicide and may well result in the end of the security liaison between the two nations. (UP)

Elsewhere on the Hill:

✔ TAXES

Talk of possible tax cuts spread today in Congress, spurred by new cuts in President Eisenhower's record peacetime budget, which pushed total House slashes so far to beyond the billion dollar mark. (UP)

✔ FOOD PRICES

A congressional report said retail food prices increased 16 per cent in the last 10 years while prices paid farmers for the same products declined 14 per cent. The House consumer study subcommittee distributed the report. (UP)

✔ CENSORSHIP

Chairman John E. Moss of House information subcommittee accused Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson of building "higher barriers" to block the flow of Pentagon information. Rep. Moss issued the statement as his sub-committee summoned top Pentagon officials to testify on new Wilson information directives. (UP)

✔ POSTAL

House Appropriation Committee sources said the Post Office Department has enough money to keep operating without cutbacks after Saturday to give Congress more time to act on an emergency postal appropriation bill. But the sources said the department has not made clear whether or not it would. (UP)

✔ FOREIGN AID

Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.), a Senate Foreign Relations Committee member, charged the Administration with "trying to slip a permanent giveaway program into military appropriations." He made the statement regarding Administration proposals to lump foreign military aid with defense appropriations.

Wash. Post and Times Herald 3
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 10 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
117 APR 5 1957

143

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
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ROACH

McLeod Named Envoy to Irish

International News Service

President Eisenhower yesterday named State Department Security Chief Scott McLeod to be Ambassador to Ireland and Frances E. Willis, America's top-ranking woman diplomat, as Ambassador to Norway.

The 42-year-old McLeod, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, would succeed William Howard Taft 3d in the Dublin post. Taft, son of the late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, is coming home to join the State Department policy-planning staff.

Miss Willis will move to Oslo from Switzerland, where she has served as Ambassador since 1953. The 57-year-old career foreign service officer has been this country's only woman Ambassador since the resignation earlier this year of Clare Boothe Luce as Ambassador to Italy.

Miss Willis, a veteran of numerous overseas assignments since joining the diplomatic service in 1927, would replace Ambassador L. Corrin Strong, who resigned the Oslo post in February.

McLeod, a onetime FBI agent, became a controversial figure early in the Eisenhower Administration for his enforcement of State Department security standards. He served as administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) from 1940 to 1953.

Wash. Post and Times Herald A2
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 10 1957

6 APR 15 1957 67-NOT RECORDED-1

THRW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Former G-Men Hit Top In Contrasting Fields

By JERRY BENNETT

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Each year hundreds of successful men *eagerly pack their suitcases* to attend a national convention of one of the most unusual social clubs in the world.

They include ministers, lawyers, high ranking military officers, congressmen and top-flight business executives.

But when they get together, their conversation always turns to one subject—crime.

For each one is a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And before entering their present jobs, they made their living by tracking down dangerous *spies and hoodlums.*

The Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation boasts a membership of more than 3,500 with chapters in cities and towns throughout the United States. Mexico City also has a chapter. And another is composed of members who live in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The society's membership list reads like a Who's Who in American government and business.

For instance, two of the leading members are Congressmen A. Paul Kitchin (D-NC) and H. Allen Smith (R-Calif). Another high ranking government official is Ambassador to Ireland Scott McLeod. And each year dues come into the society's New York headquarters from Tennessee's Gov. Frank Clement.

More Big Names

Robert E. Lee, a commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission; S. Wesley Reynolds, security director of the super-secret National Security Agency, and Maj. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, Air Force Inspector General for Security, also are on the rolls.

A. PAUL KITCHIN
. . . Congressman . . .

SCOTT McLEOD
. . . ambassador . . .

H. ALLEN SMITH
. . . Congressman . . .

FRANK CLEMENT
. . . Tennessee Governor . . .

Twin City Sentinel
Winston-Salem, N. C.
2-17-58

TO SHOW COVERAGE

THREE

Others are Robert King, former assistant to Vice President Nixon and now executive director of the operating committee for the upcoming 1960 Winter Olympics, and Stanley L. Kemp, legislative assistant to Michigan Sen. Charles Potter.

Big business is represented by such notables as John Bugas, Ford's dynamic vice president in charge of industrial relations, and Emmett P. Dowling Jr., president of the Youngstown Steel Door Co.

And the organization's annual national convention is always attended by high-paid executives from companies like General Electric, General Motors, International Business Machines, Westinghouse and Lockheed, Martin and Convair aircraft plants.

Many of them credit their training and service with the FBI for the success they have achieved in their present jobs.

Charles M. Noone, distinguished attorney and president of the Washington, D. C., chapter, explains: "Serving with the FBI is probably the most liberal and concentrated course of study you could get anywhere."

He refers to the FBI's standard policy of thoroughly studying every angle connected with a criminal case. Many times in cases involving business firms, Noone explains, the investigating agent may end up knowing more about the company than its president. Thus, if these men decide to leave the FBI, they are usually highly qualified to hold down important positions in business.

Many, however, remain in law enforcement work. Some are police chiefs, military investigators and probers for top Senate and House committees. Others are private detectives. Former agent Ross V. Randolph is warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Menard, Ill.

The most distinguishing feature of the club is the enthusiastic comradery of its members. Noone explains that the FBI's tight screening system results in selecting agents with a lot in common. A former agent's desire to talk about some of his exciting experiences also contributes a lot to the good fellowship.

"After you leave the FBI, there are not many people who'll listen to you except other FBI guys," Noone explains.

Although the society is principally a social organization, the $10-a-year membership fee provides former agents with several other benefits.

A special fund has been established to help out the wives and children of deceased members. An inexpensive life insurance policy is available. And an efficient placement bureau helps find members lucrative jobs.

Members also receive a monthly publication with news from the different chapters.

Spencer Drayton, who as head of the Chicago office captured Roger Touhy, now is a director of the Thoroughbred Racing Associations and also runs its protective bureau, which keeps turfdom clean of fixers and other undesirables.

March 20, 1958

REC-18 62-104277-278

EX-135

[redacted] b6 b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of March 14, 1958, has been received, and your favorable comments concerning "Masters of Deceit" are appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to inform me of your observations on the events you mentioned which occurred in New Hampshire and Massachusetts in the past, and I am grateful for your interest and support. I, of course, recall former Special Agent Scott McLeod, ~~the former FBI Agent who is now the American Ambassador to Ireland~~.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM — FBI
MAR 20 1958
MAILED 25

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable on basis of data available. His reference to the Supreme Court decisions and effects upon the operations of this Bureau are properly ignored in view of the fact that [redacted] is unknown and it is possible he may be a chronic letter writer. Original was retyped by icd in Mr. Nease's office. b6 b7C

CBF:mjo:icd
(3)

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Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

FBI MAIL ROOM

TRUE COPY

March 14, 1958

Dear Mr Hoover,

Thank you very much for writing and having published the book entitled "Masters of Deceit." It shall bring to all Patriotic Americans the fight that the F. B. I. is waging against the Communist Conspiracy.

It may interest you to know that I lived just a few streets from where Herbert Philbrick lived at one time in Cambridge, Mass. Of course none of us were aware of his work at that time.

[redacted] b6 b7C It was quite an experience and in war time.

In Sept. 1942 the folks became caretakers of a country estate in Marlboro, N. H. near Keene. It was owned by the same woman that they had worked for in Cambridge, Mass.

This estate was a hot bed of Communist and fellow traveler activity when the family took it over in 1945. It remained so through out the war and until 1949 when Mr Philbrick made his disclosures in New York City.

Do you remember Scott McCleoud (formerly head F. B. I.) in Concord, N. H? Occassionally he and his aides visited [redacted] b6 b7C and that is where the late Helen G. Mac Donald [redacted] met them. [redacted] had many refugees whose loyalty to this nation was open to scrutiny. I believe during the war years the agents confiscated several short wave radios and subversive pamphlets or literature.

It is interesting to note that two of these Communists were left $5000 in shares under the terms of [redacted] They stole or misappropriated far more than that during her life time. They fled to Porto Rico in 1948. They were back at the Cambridge, Mass. house in 1950 the year mother died.

In 1952 when we left N. H. for N. Y. State the estate having been settled they were at Marlboro, N. H.

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[redacted] continued.

We living on the estate saw and learned of many things which shall never be fully known.

[redacted] is another inigma. Many cocidels were added between 1945 and (April 1951 when [redacted] They favored these two commies quite frequently. Was [redacted] sound in body and mind during the last five years of her life? We who lived on the estate and saw her daily do not believe she was.

b6
b7C

Mr. McC[redacted] is Ambassador to Ireland--I believe now but--I wonder if he remembers [redacted] and his many intrigs there? I do not know the correct spelling of his name so I'm doing the best --I can.

b6
b7C

A [redacted] of Boston, Mass owns the old [redacted] at present and is quite happy there.

We are all indebted to Mr. Philbrick for his book and labor in bringing the communist conspiracy into the open. I read the book and I have seen an adaption of his life on television with actor [redacted]

b6
b7C

In the past year our Supreme Court has handed down some very strange decisions. Doesn't this undo all that the F.B.I. has done to expose the Communistic menace?

What can be done to stop this type of business?

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

PX

Date: April 1, 1958

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris (105-794)

Subject: JEUNE NATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE

On March 17, 1958, this office received from Ambassador SCOTT McLEOD, U. S. Embassy, Dublin, a large volume of documents in the French language. These had been furnished to McLEOD by [redacted] an American citizen, already known to this office. b6 b7C

In a personal letter of transmittal dated March 6, 1958, Ambassador McLEOD, who is acquainted with Legat, stated that he would appreciate the comments of this office after the documents he had transmitted had been read.

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter to Ambassador McLEOD who is a former Bureau agent. Also enclosed for the attention of the Bureau is a memorandum to the office of the U. S. Army Attache.

RECORDED - 144

100-303-147

It would be appreciated if this office could be advised whether the Bureau is interested in receiving any of this material.

Through established contacts in Belgium, this office is attempting to ascertain the identity of [redacted] b6 b7C

This matter is being closely followed through the Military Attache [redacted] Bureau will be promptly advised of developments. b2

Encl (2)

ROL:AM
cc 109-7

1 ENCLOSURE

69143

MCT-30

1 APR 6 1958

REC-9

NAT. INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office of the Legal Attache
American Embassy
Paris, France

April 1, 1958

The Honorable Scott McLeod
American Embassy
Dublin, Ireland

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I'm sorry that it was not possible for me to acknowledge your letter of March 6, 1958, before now. When your letter arrived, I was on a road-trip. Upon reading your letter, I decided to postpone answering it until I had studied the documents which [redacted] had given you.

Briefly, there are diametrically opposed opinions expressed in the material you sent me. And like everything coming out of France these days, the contradictions and confusion are everywhere. Everyone is prescribing a new medicine for poor, sick France who is on her deathbed. The Fourth Republic is through and people responsible for these publications which are being circulated widely in France want to give the French Republic a "coup de grace". On the one hand, you have the Communists: their doctrine hasn't changed. They want a "revolution" in France. So, the Communist publications reflect the need to bring about a Leninist-Marxist system in France. Right Wing elements here have been gaining in strength since the death of Stalin and right now are threatening the Communists and the Socialists. In their propaganda, they urge the people to counter-attack in the form of a "counter-revolution".

b6
b7C

It is obvious that the Communist publications are the covert variety intended only for "progressive" people. The Right Wing people are apparently utilizing this highly revolutionary material to show how imperative it is to use counter-revolutionary tactics. Two of the Right Wing pamphlets are real textbooks dealing with the strategy and tactics of counter-revolution. These are certainly confidential publications. One of these is reportedly published by one P. Joly, 121, rue Jean Haust, Liege, Belgium.

Probably, Jeune Nation, a very militant Right Wing organization is disseminating the material [redacted] furnished you. In this connection, this group is responsible for the

Bureau ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

sending of an enormous number of letters to the President of the Republic. These letters, printed by the Imprimerie Aaudeau-Redon, Pointiers, France, require the signature of the sendor prior to mailing to President Rene Coty and point out that he Coty "can no longer remain at the same time the guardian and prisoner of the constitution which has administered proof of its depravity for the last 12 years" and that "today, the French Army, tired of being the scape goat for the cowardice and errors of the politicians are heroically searching through the mass of confusion for a reason for further service to their country." A plea is made to Coty to recall de Gaulle to power because it is time that he "take in hand the destinies of France which he previously saved" and that he "retrace the line of action which will permit France to rediscover its equilibrium and moral effulgence dictated to France by a long historical tradition."

In view of the nature of the data you enclosed with your letter, I am taking the liberty of making it available to our Military Attache here who is presently following the activities of Jeune Nation. I will protect the identity of the originating source whom I know.

Thank you very much for writing and sending me this revolutionary material. Best wishes and God bless you and the Irish!

Sincerely yours,

Rolland L'Allier
Legal Attache

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1959

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SCOTT MC LEOD
U. S. AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND
INFORMATION CONCERNING

He will see the Director at 10:00 AM March 20, 1959.

Scott McLeod, former Special Agent and presently U. S. Ambassador to Ireland, is in Washington, D. C., and plans to see the Director for a few minutes during his brief stay here. He advised Liaison Supervisor Bartlett on March 16, 1959, of his plans and indicated to Bartlett that he had no problems to discuss with the Director, but did want to drop by to pay his respects.

Mr. McLeod was a Special Agent from June, 1942, until his resignation in October, 1949. His record while in the Bureau was satisfactory. Immediately upon leaving the Bureau he became the Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.), a position he held until 1953, when he became Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. In connection with this position and prior to his appointment, the Director in February, 1953, advised Mr. McLeod that he had told General Walter Bedell Smith that he, Mr. McLeod, would be ideal for the position. Mr. McLeod was most appreciative of the Director's favorable comment and so expressed himself to the Director. In this position Mr. McLeod became the subject of much controversy politically and on many occasions received unfavorable press notices. There were some who believed that Mr. McLeod construed his loyalty as being to Senator Bridges and former Senator Joseph McCarthy (deceased). He carried this to the point that Secretary of State Dulles ordered his dismissal, but Mr. McLeod received a reprieve from the dismissal order on intervention of the White House.

67-308303-118
Searched ... Indexed ... Filed ...
MAR 30 1959

On March 12, 1957, the Director and Mr. McLeod were guests of Mr. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol, Department of State, for luncheon at the F Street Club. During the course of the luncheon Mr. McLeod advised the Director that he was shortly to be named as the U. S. Ambassador to Ireland and that the announcement would be made sometime in early April.

WFW/nmn
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Holloman
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. Woods

memo Mr. Tolson
3/23/59
G. H. Scatterday

2 APR 1 1959

TREE

Memorandum Scatterday to Belmont
Re: SCOTT MC LEOD
U. S. AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND
INFORMATION CONCERNING

In April, 1957, the Senate received the nomination of Scott McLeod to be Ambassador to Ireland, and again Mr. McLeod became the subject of controversy and unfavorable press notices. However, on May 9, 1957, the Senate took final action on the nomination and voted 60 to 32 in favor of Mr. McLeod's nomination. At that time the Director sent a congratulatory letter to Mr. McLeod.

Bureau files reveal that Mr. McLeod in his capacity at the State Department and as Ambassador has been most cooperative with the Bureau. Bureau files contain few references to Mr. McLeod since his appointment as Ambassador to Ireland.

ACTION:

None. For information.

March 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On March 20, 1959, I saw the United States Ambassador to Ireland, Scott McLeod, who was formerly in the FBI as an Agent and later served as Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges and in 1953 entered the State Department.

Mr. McLeod wanted to renew acquaintance and extended a cordial invitation to me to visit Ireland while he is Ambassador to that country.

Very truly yours,

S/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EDM (3)

61 308 [illegible]
Recorded ... Numbered ...
18 MAR 30 1959

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:30 A.M.
DATE ...
BY ...

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 3-16-59

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FROM : W. S. Tavel WST JM

SUBJECT: ROBERT W. SCOTT McLEOD
Former Special Agent
Resigned 12-22-49 to accept position
as Administrative Assistant to Senator
Styles Bridges - New Hampshire
(Now U. S. Ambassador to Ireland.)

This is a brief, concise summary of Mr. Scott McLeod's record for the Director's use.

A review of his file reflects during his tenure as a Special Agent he was assigned to the Philadelphia and Boston Offices, and his services were considered satisfactory. On 12-22-49 he resigned to accept a position as Adminstrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges from New Hampshire.

On 2-26-53 the Director expressed his congratulations to him upon his appointment as Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the Department of State.

News item dated 4-10-55 reflected that he had been named United States Ambassador to Ireland by President Eisenhower. A news item headed "London, April, 11" reflected that the conservative Daily Telegraph denounced the appointment of McLeod as the U. S. Ambassador to Ireland, calling it "flatfooted diplomacy." "Just because American policemen are Irish, is this good enough reason for appointing an American policeman as U. S. Ambassador to Dublin," it asked in an editorial. The article went on to say among other things, "it is humilating to find that the United States Embassy in Dublin regarded as a dumping ground for a man whom his political party desires either to reward for dubious services rendered or, conceivably, to get out of the way of doing further mischief."

In the July, 1958, Membership Directory, Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, he is listed as a member.

67-308303-150
Searched
3 APR 31 1959

JM
FDH/jas
(2)
ATTACHMENT (PERMANENT BRIEF)

APR 3 1959

Memo me 3/23/59 ok ft fe...

3/JM

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

9:30AM March 16, 1959

RE - WI.

[redacted]

State Department, telephoned and stated that the United States Ambassador to Ireland, MR. SCOTT McLEOD, is in Washington this week and would like to have an appointment to see the Director sometime at the Director's convenience on Friday, March 20, 1959. She stated that the Ambassador has a luncheon engagement at 1:00PM on that day but is free at any other time that would be convenient with the Director.

b6
b7C

She was advised that the Director was presently out of the office but that when we were in contact with him, Ambassador McLeod's request would be brought to his attention and we would be in touch with her.

[redacted] can be contacted on [redacted]

62-308303-151
3 APR 1 1959

Background material for the Director's use has been requested.

rff

Make A Note
10 a.m. Mar 20.

Confirmed 3-16-59 mm

Tolson memo Mr. 3/23/59 JEH/edmund

1 5 8

APR 6 1959

EX - 124

REC'D

May 7, 1959

AIRMAIL

Honorable Scott McLeod
American Ambassador
Dublin, Ireland

Dear Scottie:

b6
b7C

Your letter of April 14, 1959, enclosing the book, "Salute To The Gardai," has been received.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in forwarding the copy to me, and I am sending a note of thanks to [redacted] for the gift of this interesting history.

Sincerely

Enclosure

MAY 7 9 53 AM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 25
MAY 7 - 1959
COMM-FBI

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: Robert W. Scott McLeod is a former Special Agent who EOD 6/1/42 and resigned 12/22/49, services satisfactory. See letter of same date to [redacted]

b6
b7C

BDA:glj
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POLICE MATTERS - IRELAND

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

American Embassy,
Dublin. April 14, 1959.

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My friend [redacted] wishes to present to you his history of the Irish police force, "Salute to the Gardai, 1922 - 1958", which has just been published, as a token of his admiration for you and your work. It is enclosed herewith.

With best wishes, as always,

Sincerely,

Scott McLeod.

64-29933-5

O.S.
308303 - 152

The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

REC-62 64-29933-311

EX-124

11 MAY 14 1959

Let to Headquarters (Oral)
[redacted]
5/7/59

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-16-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD
U. S. AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND
MEET THE DIRECTOR, 10:00 A.M.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1961

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

The captioned individual called the Bureau 1-16-61 and stated that he would like to stop by the Bureau and briefly pay his respects to the Director. Mr. Hoover noted in response to this request "Make it 10:00 a.m., January 17. H."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

McLeod became Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the Department of State in 1953. The Director favorably recommended McLeod for this position to General Walter Bedell Smith, who was then Under Secretary of State. He retained this position until he was appointed Ambassador to Ireland on May 9, 1957.

According to Bufiles, the Director has not personally seen McLeod since March 20, 1959, when he was in Washington for a short period of time.

McLeod wrote the Director on 9-6-60 stating that the head of the police organization in Ireland, Daniel Costigan, would be in Washington in October to attend the Interpol Convention, and he hoped the Director's schedule would briefly permit him to see Costigan. McLeod pointed out that Costigan was a good friend of his and that he ran an efficient police organization. The Director replied on 9-14-60 stating that he would be pleased to see Commissioner Costigan if he was in his office when the Commissioner called. Bufiles contain no other communications from McLeod while he was Ambassador in Ireland and our files contain no other current pertinent data relating to him.

Attached is a separate memorandum containing a brief summary of McLeod's Bureau record as a Special Agent, along with the permanent brief of his Bureau service.

1 - Mr. Ingram
Enclosure
JK:jag (5)

ENCLOSURE

65-308303-153

8 JAN 25 1961

(See RECOMMENDATION NEXT PAGE)

3 FEB 3 1961

THREE

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: Scott McLeod

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information when he sees former Special Agent Scott McLeod at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 17, 1961.

1/16

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 1-16-61

FROM : C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: SCOTT McLEOD
Former Special Agent
Resigned 12-22-49 to accept position
as Administrative Assistant to
Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire
Now U. S. Ambassador to Ireland

This is a brief summary of Mr. McLeod's record for the Director's use.

A review of his file reflects that he entered on duty on 6-1-42 as a Special Agent and was assigned to the Philadelphia and Boston Offices. His services were considered satisfactory. On 12-22-49 he resigned to accept a position as Administrative Assistant to Senator Styles Bridges from New Hampshire. In 1953 he became Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State and the Director expressed his congratulations to him on his appointment. It is noted that the Director told General Walter Bedell Smith that Mr. McLeod would be ideal for the position.

On May 9, 1957, he was appointed to the position of Ambassador to Ireland and the Director sent a congratulatory letter to him.

On 3-30-59, the Director saw him. Mr. McLeod wanted to renew acquaintance and extended a cordial invitation to the Director to visit Ireland while he was Ambassador to that country.

He is listed as a member of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI (July, 1959, Membership Directory).

67-308303-157
8 JAN 25 1961

FDH/jas
(2)

3 FEB 3 1961

January 23, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On January 17, 1961, I saw United States Ambassador to Ireland, Mr. Scott McLeod.

Mr. McLeod stated that he was submitting his resignation to the then President-elect, John F. Kennedy, and assumed that it, of course, would be accepted.

Mr. McLeod indicated that he had had conferences with Senator Bridges of New Hampshire and that he expected to become Counsel for the Minority Party (Republican) in the Senate. Mr. McLeod stated that if at any time he could be of service to the FBI, having formerly been a Special Agent in the Bureau, he would be very glad to assist.

Very truly yours,

/s/ [illegible]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

308303-155

8 JAN 25 1961

JEH:EDM (5)

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:41
DATE 1-23-61
BY [illegible]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1:14PM January 16, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Gr[illegible]am
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Former Special Agent SCOTT MC LEOD, Ambassador to Ireland, telephoned locally and asked to speak to one of the Director's assistants. He was referred to [redacted] in Mr. DeLoach's office.

[redacted] advised that Ambassador McLeod was calling to find out if he could come over to the Bureau sometime at the Director's convenience to get some advice from the Director.

Ambassador McLeod returned from Dublin on Friday, and will be leaving on Thursday. He will call [redacted] back at 4:00PM today to find out whether or not the Director can see him.

Background has been requested.

Does the Director desire to indicate a time and date convenient to see Ambassador McLeod?

67-308303-156
8 JAN 25 1961

rpy 1:35 p. m.

1 - Mr. Ingram

Special Agent Orrin Bartlett, Liaison Section, advised that he had bumped into McLeod at the State Department and chatted briefly with him. McLeod stated that Senator Bridges wants him to head up one of the minority committees under Bridges,

b6
b7C

73
8 FEB 3 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 29, 1961

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Tolson
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

The Congressional Record for Tuesday, March 28, 1961, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been marked for your attention.

SENATE

Pages 4657-4663. Senator Young, (R) North Dakota, spoke concerning the John Birch Society pointing out that he had received many communications requesting information and some suggesting investigations of this Society. He advised that many newspapers have been conducting their own investigations. Mr. Young included some of the newspaper articles and editorials. The following was included in an article from the Minot (North Dakota) Daily News of March 25, 1961: "FBI director J. Edgar Hoover has informed U. S. Senator Milton R. Young that he does not endorse the John Birch Society, a right-wing political action group, the North Dakota Senator disclosed today." Some of the other articles make reference to Mr. Hoover's book "Masters of Deceit." An article from the Washington Evening Star written by Ralph McGill contained the following: "There are a great many persons and a number of organizations in this country who keep up such a clamor and outcry against what they, in anger, fear or prejudice, call communism, that they dim the light and fervor of Americanism. No less an expert than J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has warned against those who make reckless, unsustained charges without justification. They make his job more difficult.

67-308303-14 REC-74

Searched ____ Numbered ____

Pages 4708-4718. Senator Hickenlooper, (R) Iowa, spoke in recognition of the outstanding service of Scott McLeod, particularly as Ambassador to Ireland. Mr. Hickenlooper submitted several letters and newspaper articles to be included with his remarks. Mr. Hickenlooper stated "I have followed Mr. McLeod's career for many years. I first knew him many years ago when he was a young newspaper reporter in my hometown. Then he

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell
vcs/mcm
(10)

ENCLOSURE

66-1731

1 XEROX APR 24 1961

APR 5 1961

OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SENATE - continued

joined the FBI as a special agent. Later he became administrative assistant to the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Bridges)." Mr. McLeod was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from June 1, 1942, until December 22, 1949. His services were satisfactory.

Page 4713. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Newell A. George, of Kansas; and Robert E. Maxwell, of West Virginia, to be U. S. attorneys. Burke Marshall, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Adjournment: Until Wednesday, March 29, 1961, at 10 a. m.

HOUSE

Pages 4777-4778. Congressman Stratton, (D) New York, spoke concerning the report that there is a plan in the Pentagon to merge the separate intelligence services of the Armed Forces. He stated "To impose some kind of administratively neat uniformity upon our intelligence operations and estimates in the mistaken view that this might thereby help to eliminate wasteful interservice rivalries could well spell military disaster." Mr. Stratton included two articles from the New York Times written by Hanson W. Baldwin. It is stated in the first article "The merger or centralization of the separate intelligence services of the Armed Forces, now under study in the Pentagon, offers seeming advantages but at the risk of major dangers. - - - Outside of the Department of Defense there are other important intelligence collection and evaluation agencies. The most important are the Central Intelligence Agency, headed by Allen W. Dulles, the top echelon national intelligence agency, charged with the coordination and evaluation of intelligence on the national or strategic level; the Federal Bureau of Investigation, charged particularly with counterespionage; the State Department's intelligence activities, and those of the Atomic Energy Commission."

Adjournment: Until Wednesday, March 29, 1961, at 11 a. m.

XEROX
APR 14 1961

APPENDIX

Page A2164. Congressman Scranton, (R) Pennsylvania, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Aquinas, a newspaper published weekly by the students of the University of Scranton, Pennsylvania, entitled

APPENDIX - continued

"Anti-Communist Group Necessary." The editorial states "The House Un-American Activities Committee and in particular its film, 'Operation Abolition,' have come under fire recently from college newspapers and student associations throughout the Nation demanding that the committee be disorganized. - - - The HUAC is one of the many ways by which the people of the United States, through their duly elected representatives, can take a forward step against communism. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently stated that 'communism was never more dangerous to American freedom than right now.'"

Pages A2201-A2202. Congressman Utt, (R) California, extended his remarks to include an article from the Garden Grove News written by Samuel G. Campbell. Mr. Utt pointed out that "This article consists of excerpts from a sermon by the Reverend Robert Schuller, who has been one of the outstanding opponents of communism in my district. It deals with the position taken by the National Council of Churches and reflects the thinking, I am sure, of a great majority of the members of the Protestant faith whose churches are affiliated with the National Council of Churches." It is stated in the article "The outcry of 'Judas' was raised today by a Garden Grove minister against the National Council of Churches to which his own congregation belongs. - - - But then, he said, he learned the Congress of the United States heard evidence that the National Council published a reading list recommending books authored by Communists. - - - When J. Edgar Hoover gave his warning 4 months ago, Schuller declared, 'I began to give the warning voices a fair hearing.'"

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10:38AM August 4, 1961

Mr. SCOTT MC LEOD telephoned locally. He said he is now with Senator STYLES BRIDGES (R.-New Hampshire).

Mr. McCleod asked that the message be given to Mr. Hoover that the resolution to commend Mr. Hoover was passed at 10:33AM this morning.

He was thanked for calling and told that his message would be given to the Director.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

File

Note: Reading Room

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b6
b7C

[redacted] Senate passed without dissenting vote or voice

McLeod chg'd on SCL 8-23-61 mem

67-308 303-158
Searched ... Numbered ...
4 AUG 29 1961

THZ

6 AUG 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

PERS. FILES

1 SEP 1 1961 21

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Scott McLeod

The untimely death of Scott McLeod, former high-ranking official in the Eisenhower administration, came as a shock to his many friends and acquaintances as well as to the many Americans who admired his vigor and courage when he served as security chief of the State Department.

Mr. McLeod died at Concord, N.H., 12 hours after being stricken by a heart attack. He was only 47.

His death also will grieve the many friends he made for America and himself as United States ambassador to Ireland in the second Eisenhower term.

Mr. McLeod, a former Iowa newspaperman and later an FBI agent, first achieved prominence as top administrative assistant to Senator Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), a position he held between 1949 and 1953. In 1953 he took over the thankless State Department security post and held it until his ambassadorial appointment, this despite the best efforts of the left wing to dislodge him because of his fair but effective performance in rooting out Red sympathizers.

Having been made a figure of controversy, Mr. McLeod became ambassador to Ireland only after considerable attempts by his enemies to prevent the appointment. Even some of the Irish — evidently knowing little more about him than what they had read in the wrong American newspapers — were cool to the appointment.

But once Mr. McLeod, a Protestant, became ambassador to Catholic Ireland doubts as to his competence swiftly vanished. He proved a worthy successor to William Howard Taft III. Like Taft, he was not just another routine political appointee getting a payoff for substantial campaign contributions. He worked, and worked hard, at the job and became an exceptionally popular American in Ireland and other North Atlantic nations.

Scott McLeod, fearless in controversy, personable and intelligent in human relations, rose above his enemies — among them the worst enemies mankind has known — and served his nation and the free world with distinction.

The Indianapolis News
Indianapolis, Indiana

Date November 9, 1961

Editor EUGENE PULLIAM, JR.

Indianapolis Field Office

67-NOT RECORDED
3 NOV 16 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dowd
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Scott McLeod, 47, Ex-Envoy, Dies

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—Services were being planned today for Scott McLeod, 47, former United States ambassador to Ireland, who died in Concord Hospital last night after being stricken with a heart attack.

Appointed ambassador in 1957 by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and approved by the Senate in a 60-to-20 vote after angry debate, Mr. McLeod resigned his post last aJnuary when President Kennedy took office.

The controversy over Mr. McLeod's appointment was the result of his work earlier as chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM

EDITION NIGHT

DATED 11/8/61

PAGE 27

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: LEE B. WOOD

RE: SCOTT McLEOD
FORMER FBI AGENT

BUFILE -

67-NOT RECORDED
33 NOV 15 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

Appointed to ~~the job~~ in 1953, Mr. McLeod was later accused of being a "hatchet man" for the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.). Some 300 State Department employees were fired or quit during Mr. McLeod's four-year reign. He was also accused of ruining the morale of the foreign service.

When his appointment as ambassador was questioned in the Senate, Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) and Sen. William Knowland (R., Calif.) came to his defense, saying that he was the victim of a "smear campaign."

Born in Davenport, Iowa, Mr. McLeod graduated from Grinnell College in 1937 and got a job selling advertising for the Des Moines Register and Tribune. The following year, he got a job as a reporter for the Cedar Rapids Gazette and in 1942 became a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While working as an FBI agent, he was sent to Concord, where he met Sen. Bridges and became his administrative assistant. The State Department post followed.

He is survived by his wife, Edna, and three children, Alice, Donald and Daniel.

SCOTT McLEOD.

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Sullivan
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Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

Former Security Aide in State Dept.

Scott McLeod Dies

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8 (UPI) — Scott McLeod, 47, former chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs who once was accused of being a "hatchet man" for the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, died last night of a heart attack in Concord Hospital.

Mr. McLeod had entered the hospital earlier in the day for a checkup following a heart seizure.

Mr. McLeod was appointed Ambassador to Ireland by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957.

The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles did not fully support Mr. McLeod when the appointment to Ireland was announced. However, he later said he and McLeod "did not always see eye to eye about everything . . . (but) those days have passed; and I really think he has done an extremely able job."

Four years before, Mr. Dulles wanted to fire him from his job as State Department security chief because the young Iowan reportedly was going over his boss' head to the White House in an attempt to block the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the Soviet.

Shortly after his succession to the security post, some 300 State Department employes were fired or quit during Mr. McLeod's self-styled "ruthless" effort to clean the Department of alleged subversives.

After graduating from Iowa's Grinnell College, he worked a short stint as a police reporter for the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

Shortly after World War II broke out, he entered Government services as an FBI agent.

Sent to Concord in 1943 as resident agent, he met Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) and in 1945 was appointed Mr. Bridges' administrative assistant. The State Department post followed in 1953.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 2
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

NOV 8 1961

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PERS. REC. UNIT

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Ingram
Gandy

Scott McLeod, Ex-State Dept. Security Chief

By Combined Wire Service

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8—Scott McLeod, 47, former administrator of the Bureau of Security and consular affairs of the U. S. State Department, died of a heart attack at Concord Hospital yesterday.

A native of Davenport Ia., Mr. McLeod was a special agent for the FBI from 1942 to 1949 and administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges, (R.-N. H.), from 1949 to 1953.

He worked as State Department security and consular affairs chief from 1953 to 1957, when former President Eisenhower named him Ambassador to Ireland. Mr. McLeod's nomination stirred a Senate dispute in May, 1957, with Democrats criticizing his record as State Department security chief. During debate on the nomination, Sen. Joseph S. Clark, (D-Pa.) labeled McLeod a "symbol of the witch hunter of 1953 and 1954.

ASSAILED TACTICS

Mr. Clark condemned Mr. McLeod's handling of security clearance of State Department and foreign service officers.

Former Sen. Theodore F. Green, (D.-R. I.), then chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, urged the Senate to give President Eisenhower "an opportunity to nominate someone else who is better qualified."

Sen. Bridges and former Sen. William Knowland, (R.-Calif.), who then was Senate Republican leader, came to Mr. McLeod's defense. Sen. Bridges said Mr. McLeod was the victim of a "smear campaign," and Sen. Knowland quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying he had full confidence in Mr. McLeod.

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57-NOT RECORDED
1 NOV 13 1961
PERS. REC. UNIT

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

NOV 8 1961

BS-8 (Revised 6-17-59)

Scott McLeod

(June 17, 1914 - Nov. 7, 1961)

A Great Loss

The many, many people in New Hampshire and throughout the nation who are mourning the death of Scott McLeod are saddened indeed not only by that loss in itself but also by their realization that a distinguished career of public service has been cut off at the age of only 47.

Scott McLeod had called the Granite State his home since 1943, when he came to Concord as an FBI agent who had specialized in wartime and security problems in metropolitan centers. Later he joined Senator Bridges' staff as administrative assistant, a position he filled with dignity and efficiency. Still later, he was appointed State Department security chief and again conducted himself with efficiency and honor.

In eliminating subversives, perverts and other undesirables from strategic positions in our government, he probably was too vigilant to suit certain forces. So he was "promoted upstairs" as American ambassador to Ireland.

As ambassador, he was of great credit to the nation. That he was extremely popular with the Irish people was reported by friends of this newspaper who visited Eire during his ambassadorship. They emphasized the fact that the Irish understood Scott McLeod and that he understood them.

Then came a change of administrations, with the Democrats taking over and with Mr. McLeod becoming general counsel to Republican members of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee, a position he was filling with great capability at the time of his death.

His untimely loss is not only tragic for his family and many friends in New Hampshire and throughout the United States, but also is a heavy blow to his beloved country, as well.

8 NOV 24 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Boston American, Boston, Mass.
Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

MANCHESTER, N. H. UNION LEADER

Date: 11/13/61
Edition: STATE
Author:
Editor: HUGH O'NEIL
Title: SCOTT McLEOD

Class. or Character:
Page: 11
Bufile No.
Submitting Office: Boston

3-105

FD-8 Revised (7-17-5[illegible]

Scott McLeod, Ike's Ambassador To Ireland, Dies of Heart Attack

CONCORD, N.H., Nov. 7—Scott McLeod, 45, former ambassador to Ireland, died here tonight 12 hours after he was stricken with a heart attack.

He had served as ambassador to Ireland under President Eisenhower and resigned when President Kennedy took office in January.

A former reporter and FBI agent, McLeod later became top assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges.

McLeod, who made his home in Sutton, was taken to Concord Hospital after a heart seizure early this morning.

Dr. Harold C. Rainie said he suffered a second attack and was pronounced dead at 7:15 tonight.

A native of Davenport, Ia., he was graduated from Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1937. During his student days he was a quarterback on the football team.

After graduation he went to work as a want-ad salesman for the DesMoines Register Tribune.

In 1938, he joined the Cedar Rapids Gazette as a police reporter and worked there until he joined the F.B.I. in 1942. McLeod was a special agent until 1949 when he was named administrative assistant to Sen. Bridges.

He first came to national prominence in 1957 when he was named administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the U.S. State Department.

In 1957, President Eisenhower named him ambassador to Ireland.

After his retirement in January, he was named Republican counsel for the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

He leaves a wife, Edna, and three children, Ann, Van and Daniel.

DEAD AT 45—Scott McLeod, former ambassador to Ireland and aide of Sen. Styles Bridges, died yesterday in Concord, N.H.

67-NOT RECORDED
9 NOV 20 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

XXX BOSTON GLOBE, Boston, Mass.
___ BOSTON HERALD, Boston, Mass.
___ BOSTON TRAVELER, Boston, Mass.
___ CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.
___ RECORD-AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.

Date: 11-8-61
Edition: Morning Edition
Author:
Editor: Victor O. Jones
Title: Scott McLoed

Class. or Character
Page: 29
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Submitting Office: Boston

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PERS. REC. UNIT

BS-8 (Revised 6/17/59)

BODY OF R. Scott McLeod, former ambassador to Ireland, being borne from Wesley Methodist Church, Concord, yesterday. Many dignitaries of state and nation paid final tribute to the man who also served as high official in U. S. State Department.

Ireland Joins Nation In Tribute to McLeod

CONCORD — Final tribute was paid here yesterday afternoon to R. Scott McLeod of Sutton, former United States ambassador to Ireland, at impressive funeral services in Wesley Methodist Church.

Former associates in the Diplomatic Corps, members of the New Hampshire congressional delegation and their staffs, as well as representatives of the Republic of Ireland were present at the service.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

____ Boston American, Boston, Mass.
____ Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
____ Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
____ Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
____ Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
____ Daily Record, Boston, Mass.
X **Manchester, N.H. Union Leader**
Date: **Nov. 11, 1961**
Edition: **State**
Author:
Editor: **HUGH R. O'NEIL**
Title:

Class. or Character:
Page: **10**
Bufile No.
Submitting Office: Boston

R. Scott McLeod

67-NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 21 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

Cotton Heads Delegation

United States Sen. Norris Cotton of Lebanon headed the official Washington delegation, along with Mrs. Styles Bridges, wife of U. S. Sen. Styles Bridges, who is confined to his East Concord home where he is recuperating from a heart attack.

Many of Mr. McLeod's former associates on the staff of Senator Bridges were also in attendance, as well as official representatives of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney, state adjutant general, represented Gov. Wesley Powell, who has been in Chicago most of the week attending a National Governors Conference meeting.

Rev. Paul Stauffer, pastor of Wesley Methodist Church, officiated at the funeral rites. Mrs. Margery Leavenworth was organist.

Ushers were: Chester M. Wiggin, Frederick Upton, Richard W. Eddy, Dwight Comstock, Bert Teague.

Bearers were: Claude E. Wilbur, Donald G. Rainie, James M. Kennedy, Charles Newbegin, Howard R. Grimes, William C. Dowling.

Delegations attended from Blazing Star Lodge, F and AM, N. H. State Police, Concord Police Dept. and the Office of Sen. Styles Bridges.

Many Dignitaries

Seated in honorary section were: Gen. McSwiney, representing Gov. Powell; Mrs. Bridges, Gerard J. Zeyller, legislative assistant to Senator Bridges; Senator Cotton; ex-Ambassador Robert C. Hill of Littleton, former U. S. Sen. Robert W. Upton of Concord, Councilor James H. Hayes of Concord, State Sen. Philip L. Dunlap of Hopkinton, Mr. and Mrs. John Pillsbury of Manchester, Mayor-elect and Mrs. Charles C. Davie of Concord; Leo L. Loughlin of Boston, representing FBI Director Hoover, and Special FBI Agents T. M. Casey of Buffalo, N. Y. and Samuel Roedell of Concord.

John W. Hanes Jr., State Department; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond R. O'Brien, USAF, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Aled P. Davies of Chicago, Michael O'Neil of General Tire Co., Miami, Fla., Miss Sue Smith, Seattle, Wash.

From Ireland, Albert McCarthy, J. P. Houghneen of Kilts Amagh, Hubert McNally and Capt. Denis O'Kelly, both of Dublin.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. McDonough of Boston.

From Washington, D. C.: Edmund T. King, legislative assistant to Senator Bridges, Arthur Burgess, staff director Republican Policy Committee, U. S. Senate; Kimball Sanborn, public relations; H. Michael Devlin of Curtis Wright Corp., Clarence Talley, retired inspector of Washington Police Dept.

Burial was in Blossom Hill Cemetery where Rev. Mr. Stauffer conducted committal rites.

REC-131

February 9, 1962

Mr. Leo L. Laughlin
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Laughlin:

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1962. It was good of you to advise me concerning the book Mr. Scott McLeod was preparing at the time of his death and [redacted] contemplated trip to Washington. I would appreciate your keeping me advised of any further developments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

JEH

NOTE: Mr. Scott McLeod was on the Special Correspondents' List and the Director know him as "Scottie." It is noted that the Director sent a letter of condolence to [redacted] SA [redacted] mentioned in the letter, (EOD 8-4-41) is assigned to Boston Office in GS-13.

RLR:jks (3)

Tolson
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MAILED 5
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
February 5, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent James M. Kennedy of this office who is very close to [redacted] *learned from her over the week-end that Scott, prior to his death, had contracted to write a book on communists in government. According to* [redacted] *Scott had received an advance of $1500 for this purpose and had finished about five chapters prior to his death.*) b6 b7C

[redacted] *intends to go to Washington some time this week for the purpose of discussing the book with an individual, unnamed, but described as being a very close friend of Scott's, to see if he possibly can complete the work.*

I thought you would be interested in learning of this planned venture.

Sincerely,

L. L. Laughlin

L. L. Laughlin
Special Agent in Charge

REC-137

67-308 303-159
Searched
FEB 13 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 8
Page 88 ~ Duplicate
Page 89 ~ Duplicate
Page 90 ~ Duplicate
Page 91 ~ Duplicate
Page 92 ~ Duplicate
Page 150 ~ Duplicate
Page 164 ~ b6, b7C
Page 165 ~ b6, b7C